



Songs of the Kingdom:

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF

SONGS AND HYMNS FOR THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

AND OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES.

BY

Isaiah Baltzell / Edmund S. Lorenz.

W. J. SHUEY.

EDITORS' NOTE.

During the past decade we have sent out at intervals Golden Songs, Songs of the Cross, Heavenly Carols, and Gates of Praise, of which hundreds of thousands of copies have been used by an appreciative public. In each book the fan of popular taste winnowed out the uninspiring or difficult music, and used only that which met its need or taste. It has seemed good to us to gather up in one book these winnowed songs for the benefit of those who wish to use good music, no matter how old it is. Popular acceptance being the standard, we send out in this book the best work we have done during the last ten years. This is not an ideal book prepared for ideal Sunday Schools with ideal scholars, teachers, choristers and superintendents of ideal musical tastes, but a practical working song book for Sunday Schools as they are, prepared by a process of natural selection in which the fittest only have survived. We entertain the hope that the good already achieved by these songs will be very largely increased by their collection in the present form.

Copyright, 1882, by I. BALTZELL and E. S. LOBENZ.

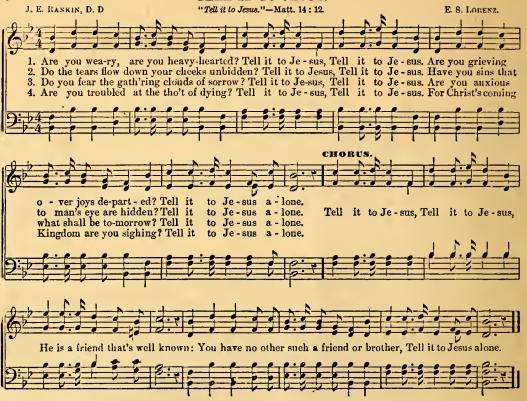
SONGS OF THE KINGDOM.

SONGS OF THE KINGDOM.

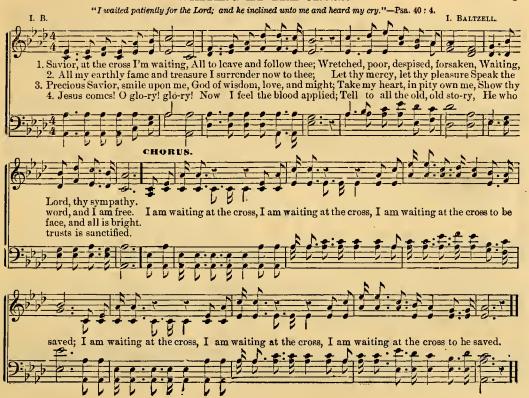


3 We'll cheer the heart of pilgrims here— With songs of the kingdom; We'll lead the sinful God to fear— With songs of the kingdom, 4 And when we reach the other shore,
We'll sing in the kingdom;
We'll sweetly rest for evermore,
With Jesus in the kingdom.

TELL IT TO JESUS.



WAITING AT THE CROSS.





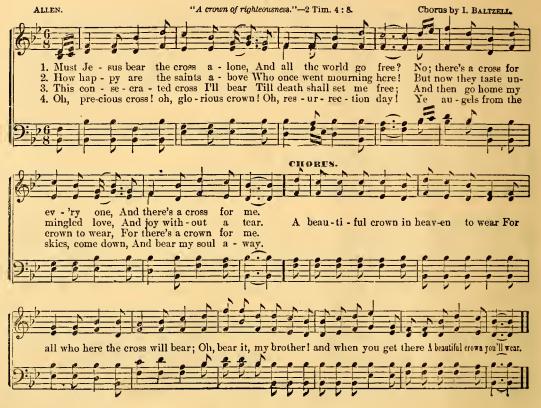


sor - row; Come, bow at his foot-stool and pray, It may be too late on to - mor-row.

GATHERING HOME.

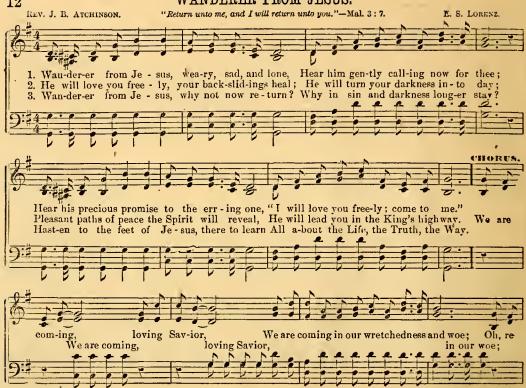


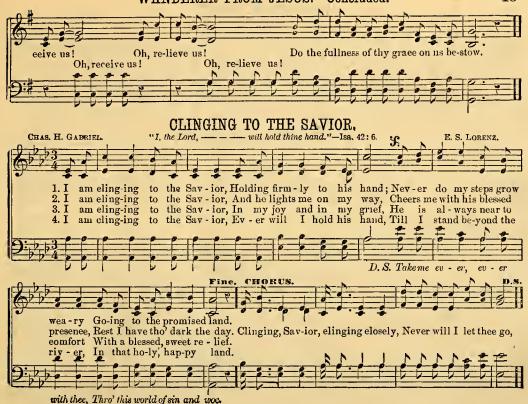
THE CROSS AND THE CROWN,

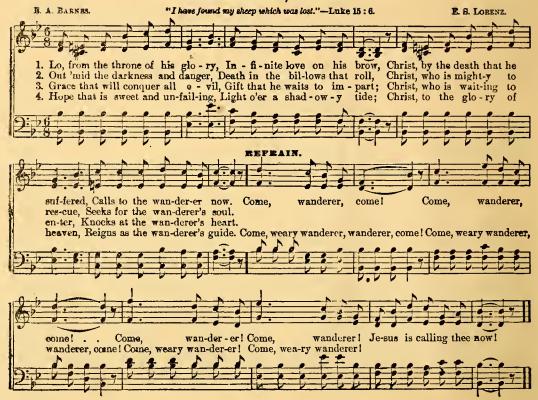


PARDON FOR ALL.

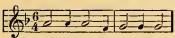
"Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."—Matt. 11:28. Words adapted. I. BALTZBILL. knew not my danger, and felt not my load: once was a stran-ger to grace and to God; I 2. Then free grace awoke me by light from on high; I cried, Je-sus, save me, oh, save, or I die!" 3. My ter-rors all vanished before that sweet name; My guilty fears banished, with boldness I came 4. Dear Je - sus, dear Je - sus, my treasure and boast; Dear Je - sus, dear Je - sus, I ne'er can be lost; I flew to the cross when I heard Jesus call, "Come, poor, trembling sinner, there is pardon for all." He heard my deep pleading, he answered my call; Bless the name of Jesus, there is pardon for all. To him who had saved from the curse of the fall; Bless the name of Jesus, there is pardon for all, This watchword shall be my last song when I fall; Bless the name of Jesus, there is pardon for all. par-don for all; Bless the name of Je-sus, there is par-don for all. Par-don for all.







JESUS, LOVER OF MY SOUL.



- 1 Jesus, lover of my soul, Let me to Thy bosom fly, While the raging billows roll, While the tempest still is high; Hide me, O my Savlor, hide, Till the storm of life is past; Safe into the haven guide; O receive my soul at last.
- 2 Other refuge have I none; Hangs my helpless soul on Thee; Leave, O leave me not alone; Still support and comfort me; All my trust on Thee is stay'd; All my help from Thee I bring; Cover my defenseless head With the shadow of Thy wing.

ALL HAIL THE POWER.



- 1 All hall the power of Jesus' name! Let angels prostrate fall; Bring forth the royal diadem, And crown Him Lord of all.
- 2 Ye chosen seed of Israel's race, Ye ransomed from the fall, Hail Him who saves you by His grace, And crown Him Lord of all.
- 3 Sinners, whose love can ne'er forget The wormwood and the gall, Go, spread your trophies at His feet, And crown Him Lord of all.

- | 4 Let every kludred, every tribe, On this terrestrial ball, To Him all majesty aseribe, And erown Him Lord of all,
- 5 Oh, that with yonder sacred throng, We at his feet may fall; We'll join the everlasting song, And crown Him Lord of all.

REDEEMER'S PRAISE.

- I Oh, for a thousand tongues to sing My great Redeemer's praise; The glories of my God and King, The triumphs of His grace.
- 2 My gracious Master, and my God, Assist me to proelaim,— To spread, through all the earth abroad, The honors of Thy Name.
- 3 Jesus!—the Name that charms our fears, That bids our sorrows cease; 'Tis music in the sinner's ears, 'Tis life, and health, and peace.
- 4 He breaks the power of eancell'd sin, He sets the pris'ner free; His blood ean make the foulest elean, His blood ayail'd for me,

SOLDIER OF THE CROSS.



1 Am I a soldier of the cross? A follower of the Lamb? And shall I fear to own Hls eause, Or blush to speak His name?

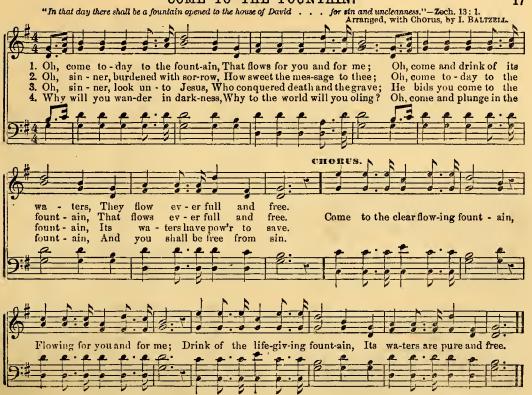
- 2 Must I be carried to the skies On flowery beds of ease, While others fought to win the prize, And sailed through bloody seas?
- 3 Sure I must fight, if I would reign: Increase my courage, Lord; I'll bear the toil, endure the pain, Supported by Thy word.
- 4 Thy saints, in all this glorious war, Shall conquer, though they die; They view the triumph from afar, With faith's discerning eye.

MORE LOVE TO THEE.

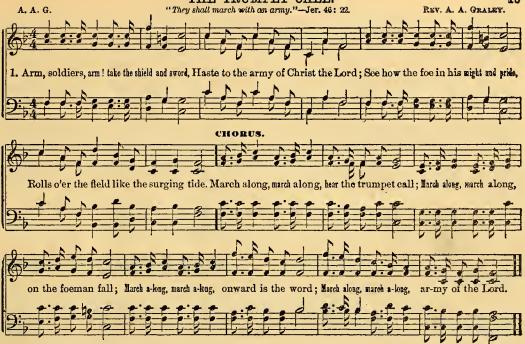


- 1 More love to Thee, O Christ, More love to Thee! Hear Thou the prayer I make On bended knee; This is my earnest plea, More love, O Christ, to Thee, More love to Thee!
- 2 Once earthly joy I craved, Sought peace and rest; Now Thee alone I seek, Give what is best; This all my prayer shall be More love, O Christ, to Thee, More love to Thee!
- 3 Then shall my latest breath
 Whisper Thy praise;
 This be the parting ery
 My heart shall ralse;
 This still its prayer shall be—
 More love, O Christ, to Thee,
 More love to Thee!





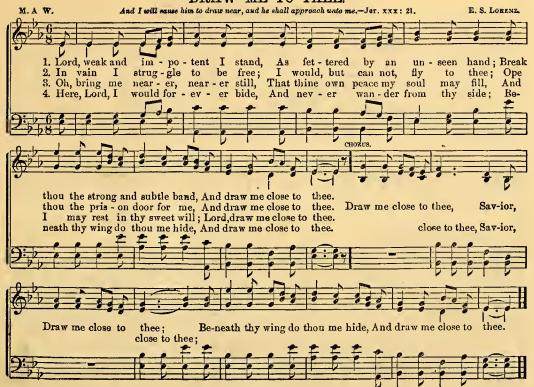


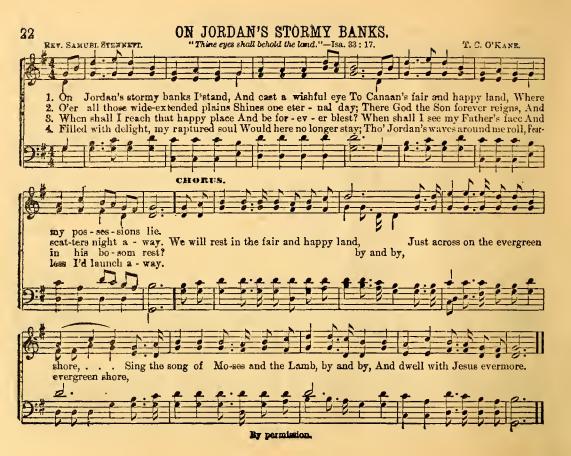


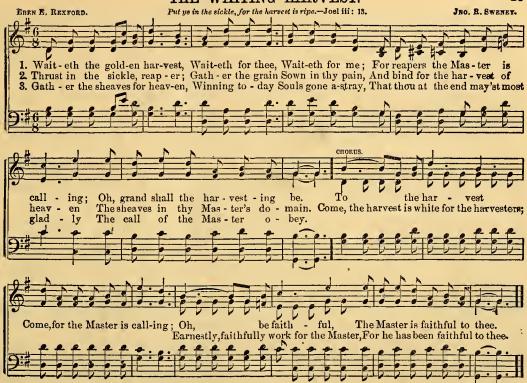
2 Fight for the cause of the King of kings, Fight for the cause that true glory brings, Fight till you fall on the field of strife— Fall but to rise to an endless life. 3 Yes, when the toil and the strife are o'er, Rest shall be yours on the peaceful shore; Yours be the bliss of the ransomed throng, Yours be the crown and the victor's song.

From the S. S. Visitor.

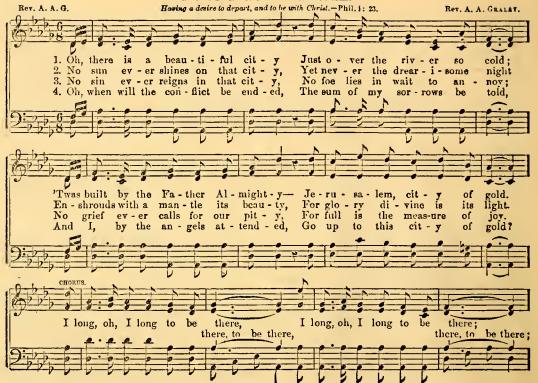








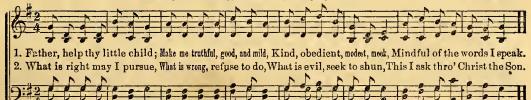
I LONG TO BE THERE.



CHILDREN'S MORNING PRAYER.

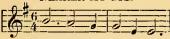
"Evening, and morning, and at noon, will I pray."-Psa. 55: 17.

S. C. HANSON.





NEARER MY GOD.



- 1 Nearer, my God, to Thee, Nearer to Thee! E'en tho' it be a cross That raiseth me, Still all my song shall be, Nearer, my God, to Thee, Nearer to Thee.
- 2 Though like the wanderer, The sun gone down, Darkuess be over me, My rest a stone; Yet in my dreams I'd he Nearer, my God, to Thee, Nearer to Thee.
- 3 There let my way appear Steps unto heaven; All that Thou sendest me In mercy given; Angels to beekon me Nearer, my God, to Thee, Nearer to Thee!

HE LEADETH ME.



1 He leadeth me! O blessed thought!
O words with heavenly comfort
fraught!

Whate'er I do, where'er I bc, Still 'tis God's hand that leadeth me.

REFRAIN.

He leadeth me, He leadeth me, by His own hand, He leadeth me; His faithful follower I would be, For by His hand He Ieadeth me.

2 Sometimes 'mid scenes of deepest gloom,
Sometimes where Eden's bowers

bloom,
By waters still, or troubled sea,
Still 'tis his hand that leadeth me.

- 3 Lord, I would clasp thy hand in
 - Nor ever murmur nor repine, Content, whatever lot I see, Since 'tis my God that leadeth me.

BE ON THY GUARD.



- 1 My soul, be on thy guard;
 Ten thousand foes arise;
 The hosts of sin are pressing hard
 To draw thee from the skies.
- 2 O watch, and fight, and pray; The battle ne'er give o'er; Renew it boldly every day, And help divine implore.
- 3 Ne'er think the victory won, Nor lay thy armor down; Thy arduous work will not be done Till thou obtain thy crown.
- 4 Fight on, my soul, till death
 Shall bring thec to thy God;
 He'll take thee, at thy parting breath
 Up to His blest abode.

ROCK OF AGES.



1 Rock of Ages, cleft for me, Let me hide myself in Thee; Let the water and the blood From Thy wounded side which flow'd,

Be of sin the double cure—

Save from wrath and make me pure.

- 2 Could my tears forever flow, Could my zeal no langour know, These for sin could not atone; Thou must save, and Thou alone; In my hand no price I bring; Simply to Thy cross I cling.
- 3 While I draw this fleeting breath, When my eyes shall close in death, When I rise to worlds miknown, And behold Thee on Thy throne,—• Rock of Ages, cieft for me, Let me hide myself in Thee.

HAPPY DAY.



1 O happy day that fixed my choice, On Thee, my Savior and my God; Well may this glowing heart rejoice And tell its raptures all abroad.

· CHORUS.---

Happy day, happy day,
When Jesus washed my sins away;
He taught me how to watch and pray
And live rejoicing every day;
Happy day, happy day,
When Jesus washed my sins away.

- 2 Now rest, my long-divided heart; Fixed on this blissful centre, rest; Nor ever from Thy Lord depart, With Him of every good possessed.
- 3 High heaven that heard the solemn vow,

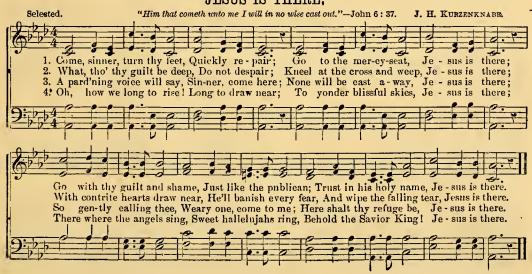
That yow renewed shall daily hear, Till in life's latest hour I bow, And bless in death a bond so dear.

PRESSING ON TO WIN THE PRIZE.

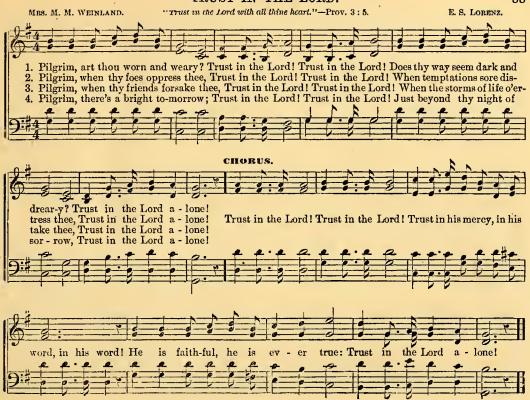


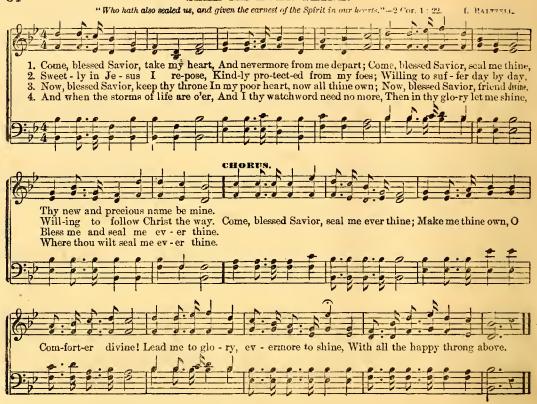


JESUS IS THERE.

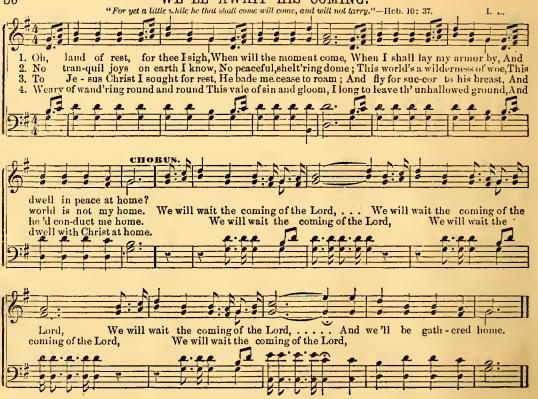


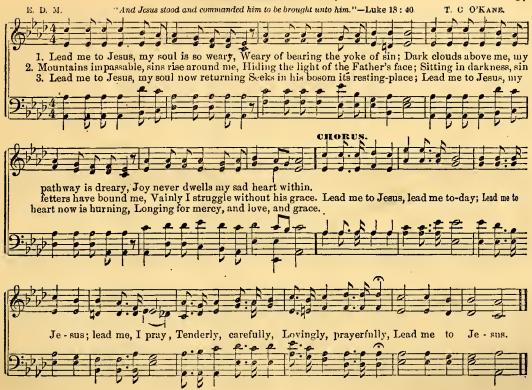


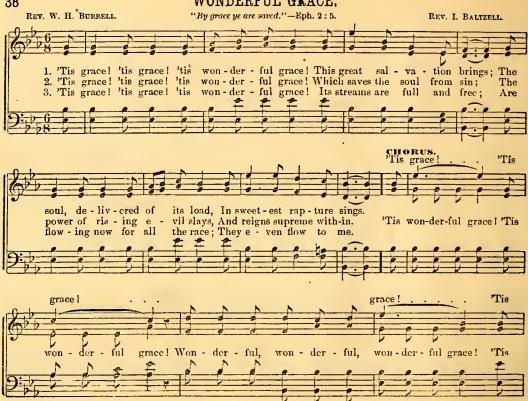
















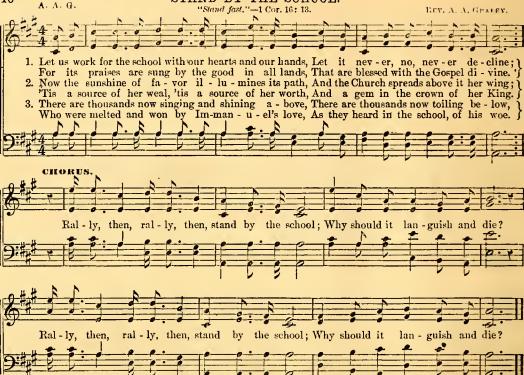


- 1. Sweet Sabbath day, Sweet Sabbath day! Thou gift from God, I love thee; I hail thy dawning in the Bast. Thou
- 2. Sweet Sabbath day, Sweet Sabbath day! Thy bells betimes are ringing, And happy faces throng the street, The 3. Sweet Sabbath day, Sweet Sabbath day! Care's burdens thou unbindest, Grief hides her head on Jesus' breast, He

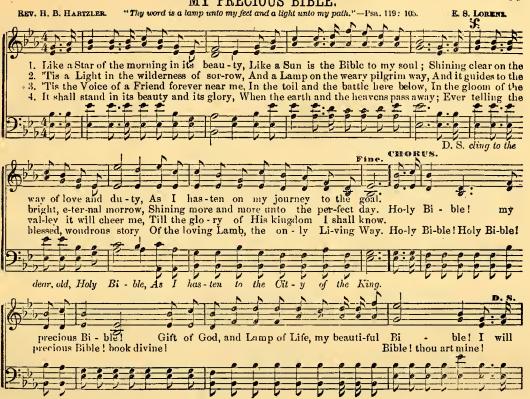


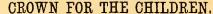
bringest rest to man and beast, Sweet Sabbath day, Sweet Sabbath day, Earth has no gift above thee. Lord within his house to meet, Sweet Sabbath day, Sweet Sabbath day, God's peace o'er all earth flinging. whis-pers of his tearless rest, Sweet Sabbath day, Sweet Sabbath day, Man's truest friend and kindest.

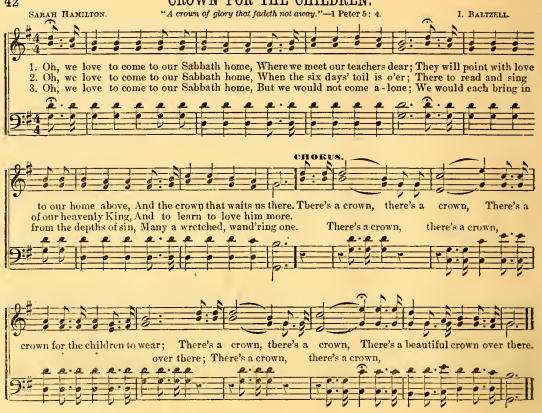




MY PRECIOUS BIBLE.





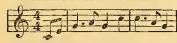


WORK, FOR THE NIGHT.



- 1 Work, for the night is eoming,
 Work through the morning hours;
 Work while the dew is sparkling,
 Work 'mid springing flowers;
 Work when the day grows brighter,
 Work in the glowing sun;
 Work, for the night is eoming,
 When man's work is done.
- 2 Work, for the night is coming, Work through the sunny noon; Fill brightest hours with labor, Rest eomes sure and soon; Give every flying minute Something to keep in store; Work, for the night is coming, When man works uo more.
- 3 Work, for the night is coming,
 Under the sunset skies;
 While their bright tints are glowing,
 Work, for daylight flies;
 Work till the last beam fadeth,
 Fadeth to shine no more;
 Work while the night is darkening,
 When man's work is o'er.

THERE IS A FOUNTAIN.



1 There is a fountain, filled with blood, Drawn from Immanuel's veins, And sinners, plung'd beneath that flood, Lose all their guilty stains.

2 The dying thief rejoiced to see
That fountain in his day;
And there may I, though vile as he,
Wash all my slns away.

3 Dear dying Lamb, Thy precious blood Shall never lose its power, Till all the ransomed Church of God Are sayed to sin no more.

COME THOU FOUNT.



1 Come Thou Fount of every blessing,
Tune my heart to sing Thy grace;
Streams of merey, never eeasing,
Call for songs of loudest praise;
Teach me some melodious sonnet,
Sung by flaming tongues above;
Praise the mount—I'm fixed upon it,
Mount of Thy redeeming love.

2 Here I raise my Ebenezer; Hither by Thy help I'm eome; And I hope, by Thy good pleasure, Safely to arrive at home; Jesus sought me when a stranger, Wandering from the fold of God; He to rescue me from danger, Interposed His precious blood.

3 O to grace how great a debtor
Daily I'm constrained to be!
Let Thy goodness, like a fetter,
Bind my wandering heart to Thee;
Prone to wander, Lord, I feel it,
Prone to leave the God I love;
Here's my heart, Lord, take and
sealit,
Seal it for Thy courts above.

BLEST BE THE TIE.



- 1 Blest be the tie that binds Our hearts in Christian love; The fellowship of kindred minds Is like to that above.
- 2 Before our Father's throne We pour our ardent prayers; Our fears, our hopes, our aims are one, Our comforts and our cares.
- 3 We share our mutual woes, Our mutual burdens bear; And often for each other flows The sympathizing tear.

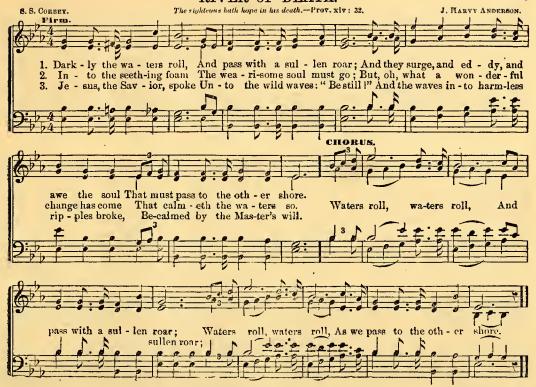
MY FAITH LOOKS UP.

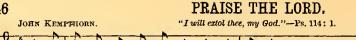


- 1 My faith looks up to Thee, Thou Lamb of Calvary, Saviour divine! Now hear me while I pray, Take all my guilt away, O let me from this day Be wholly thine.
- 2 May thy rich grace impart
 Strength to my fainting heart,
 My zeal inspire;
 As thou hast died for me,
 O may my love to Thee,
 Pure, warm, and changeless be,
 A living fire.

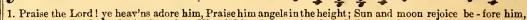
From "Gospol Bells," by permission.

RIVER OF DEATH.

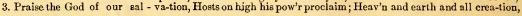




E. S. LOBENZ.



2. Praise the Lord! for he hath spoken, Worlds his mighty voice obeyed; Laws which never shall be broken.







For their guidance he hath made. Laud and mag-ni-fy his name. Praise the Lord, for the Lord is glorious, Praise the Lord, for the Lord is glorious;



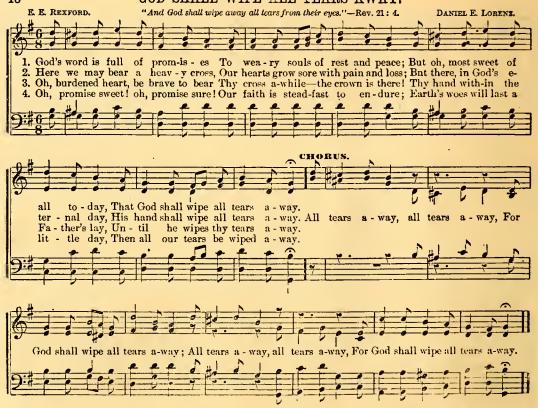


Nev-er shall his prom-ise fail; Praise the Lord Nev-er shall, no, nev-er shall his prom-ise fail, his promise fail; Praise the Lord o-ver all vic - to-rious,

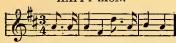




GOD SHALL WIPE ALL TEARS AWAY.



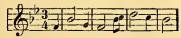
HAPPY ZION.



- I Zion stands with hills surrounded, Zion, kept by power divine; All her foes shall be confounded, Tho' the world in arms combine; Happy Zion— What a favored lot is thine!
- 2 Every human tie may perish, Friend to friend unfaithful prove; Mothers cease their own to cherish, Heaven and earth at last remove; But no changes Can attend Jehovah's love.
- 3 In the furnace God may prove thee, Thence to bring thee forth more bright, But can never cease to love thee;

Thou art precious in his sight; God is with thee— God, thine everlasting light.

SALVATION.



- 1 Salvation! O the joyful sound! What pleasure to our ears; A sov'reign balm for every wound, A cordial for our fears,
- 2 Salvation! let the echo fly The spacious world around, While all the armies of the sky Conspire to raise the sound.
- 3 Salvation! O thou bleeding Lamb! To thee the praise belongs:

Salvation shall inspire our hearts, And dwell upon our tongues.

HASTEN, SINNER.



- 1 Hasten, sinner, to be wise! Stay not for the morrow's sun; Wisdom, if you still despise, Harder is it to be won.
- 2 Hasten mercy to implore! Stay not for the morrow's sun, Lest thy season should be o'er, Ere this evening's stage be run.
- 3 Hasten, sinner, to return! Stay not for the morrow's sun, Lest thy lamp should fail to burn Ere salvation's work is done.
- 4 Hasten, sinner, to be blest! Stay not for the morrow's sun, Lest perdition thee arrest Ere the morrow is begun.

HOLY BIBLE.

- 1 Holy Bible! book divine! Procious treasure! thou art mine! Mine, to tell me whence I came; Mine, to teach me what I am;
- 2 Mine, to chide me when I rove; Mine, to show a Savior's love; Mine art thou to guide my feet; Mine, to judge, condemn, acquit;
- 3 Mine, to comfort in distress, If the Holy Spirit bless; Mine, to show by living faith Man can triumph over death;
- 4 Mine, to tell of joys to come, And the rebel siuner's doom; O thou precious book divine! Precious treasure! thou art mine!

JESUS PAID IT ALL.



1 I hear the Savior say, Thy strength indeed is small; Child of weakness, watch and pray, Find in me thine all in all.

CHORUS.

Jesus paid it all, All to Him I owe; Sin had left a crimson stain; He washed it white as snow.

- 2 For nothing good have I Whereby Thy grace to claim— I'll wash my garment white In the blood of Calvary's Lamb.
- 3 When from my dying bed My ransomed soul shall rise, Then "Jesus paid it all," Shall rend the vaulted skies.

THE GREAT PHYSICIAN.



- The great Physician now is near, The sympathizing Jesus;
 He speaks the drooping heart to cheer.
 - Oh! hear the voice of Jesus.

CHORUS.

Sweetest note in seraph song, Sweetest name on mortal tongue, Sweetest carol ever sung, Jesus, blessed Jesus.

- 2 Your many sins are all forgiven, Oh! hear the voice of Jesus; Go on your way in peace to heaven, And wear a crown with Jesus.
- 3 All glory to the dying Lamb! I now believe in Jesus; I love the blessed Savior's name, I love the name of Jesus,

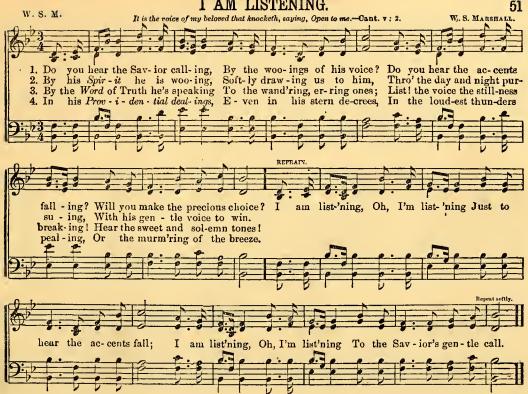






darkling storm glooms the sky, Where the soul is free from sorrow and death, And the tear never more dims the eye. roam with loved ones above; And with angels bright, the 'time's eeaseless flight, We will sing of a dear Savior's love. saved us from sorrow and pain; We will sing the praise of God and the Lamb, When we meet on the bright golden plain.





STAND THE STORM.

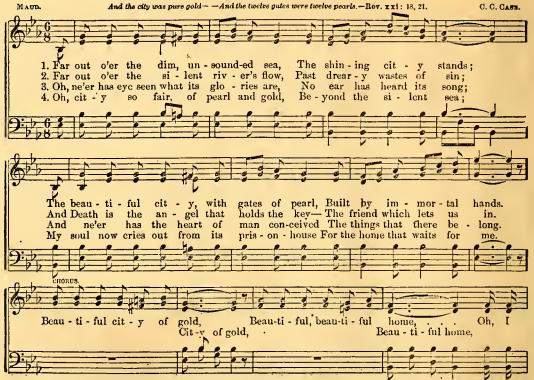




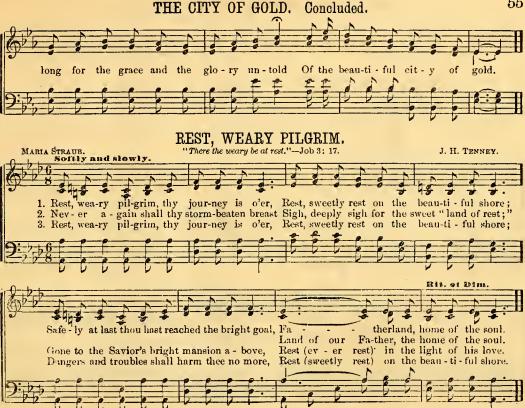
BESIDE THE CROSS.



- cross be-side. Hal-le-lu-jah! Hal-le-lu-jah! A-men.
 de-i-fied. Hal-le-lu-jah, etc.
 cross be-side. Hal-le-lu-jah, etc.
- And, when under sore temptation, Goodness suffers like transgression, Christ again is crucified. Hallelujah, etc.
- 5 But if love be there, true-hearted, By no grief or terror parted, Mary stands the cross beside, Hallelujah, etc.



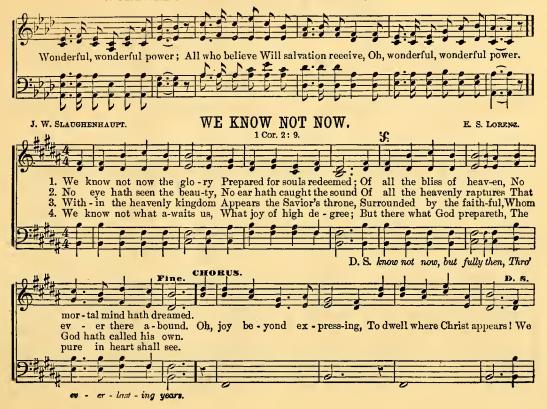


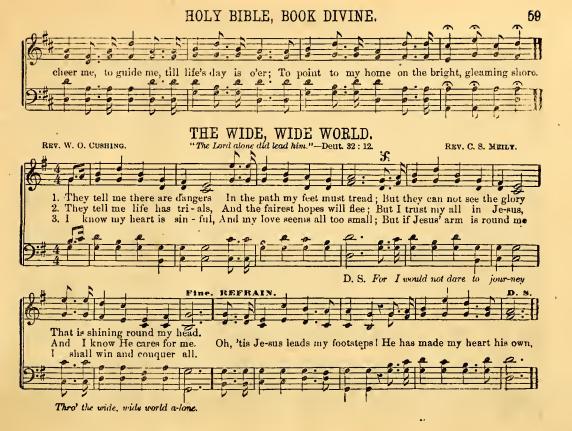


200 -

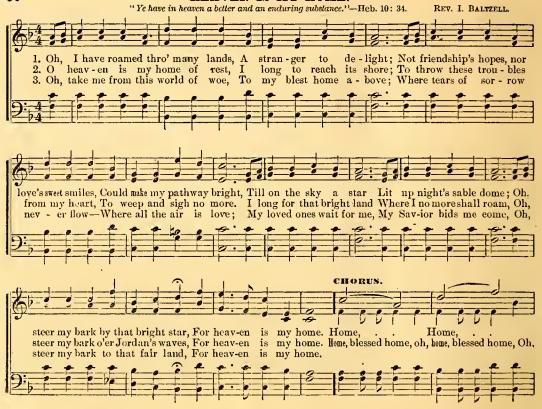


WONDERFUL POWER OF THE GOSPEL, Concluded.





HEAVEN IS MY HOME.



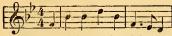


SLEEPER, AWAKE!



2 Sleeper, awake! heaven's joys, I fear, Are not for those who idle here; Sleeper, awake! life's meaning learn, From slumber rise, to labor turn. 3 Sleeper, awake! how canst thou rest, When souls are lost and hearts oppressed: Sleeper, awake! God calls to-day, Lead back to Christ the souls that stray.

WORTHY THE LAMB.



1 Come, let us join our cheerful songs With angels round the throne; Ten thousand thousand are their tongues

But all their joys are one.

2 Worthy the Lamb that died, they ery,
To be exalted thus:

Worthy the Lamb, our hearts reply, For he was slain for us.

3 Jesus is worthy to receive Honor and power divine; And blessings more than we can give, Be. Lord, forever thine.

4 The whole creation join in one, To bless the sacred Name Of Him that sits upon the throue, And to adore the Lamb.

NAME HIGH OVER ALL.

1 Jesus, the Name high over all. In hell, or earth, or sky; Angels and men before it fall, And devils fear and fly.

2 Jesus, the name to sinners dear— The Name to sinners given; It scatters all their guilty fear;

It turns their hell to heaven.

3 Jesus the pris'ner's fetters breaks, And bruises Satan's head; Power into strengthless souls he speaks,

And life into the dead.

4 O that the world might taste and see The riches of his grace;

The arms of love that compass me, Would all mankind curbrace. OLD, OLD STORY.



1 Tell me the Old, Old Story Of unseen things above, Of Jesus and His glory, Of Jesus and His love; Tell me the Story simply, As to a little child, For I am weak and weary, And helpless and defled.

CHORUS.

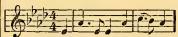
Tell me the Old, Old Story, Tell me the Old, Old Story, Tell me the Old, Old Story, Of Jesus and His love.

2 Tell me the same Old Story,
When you have cause to fear
That this world's empty glory
Is costing me too dear;
Yes, and when that world's glory
Is dawning on my soul,
Tell me the Old, Old Story;



I LOVE TO TELL THE STORY.

"Christ Jesus makes thee whole."



I I love to tell the Story Of unseen things above, Of Jesus and His glory, Of Jesus and His love;

I love to tell the Story, Beeause I know it's true;

It satisfies my louging As nothing else would do.

CHORUS.

I love to tell the Story,
'Twill be my theme in glory,
To tell the Old, Old Story,
Of Jesus and His love.

2 I love to tell the Story!
For those who know it best
Seem hungering and thirsting
To hear it like the rest;
And when in seenes of glory,
I sing the New, New Song,
"Twill be the Old, Old Story
That I have loved so long.

NO SORROW THERE.



1 And may I still get there? Still reach the heaveuly shore? The land forever bright and fair, Where sorrow reigns no more?

CHORUS.

There'll be no sorrow there, There'll be no sorrow there, In heaven above, where all is love, There'll be no sorrow there.

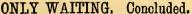
2 Shall I, uuworthy I, To fear and doubting given, Mouut up at last, and, happy, fly On angel's wings to heaven?

3 Hail, love divine and pure, Hail, mercy from the skies! My hopes are bright and now secure, Upborne by faith I rise.

4 I part with earth and sin, And shout the danger's past! My Savior takes me fully in, Aud I am His at last.

ONLY WAITING.



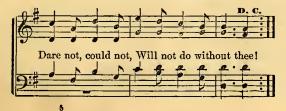






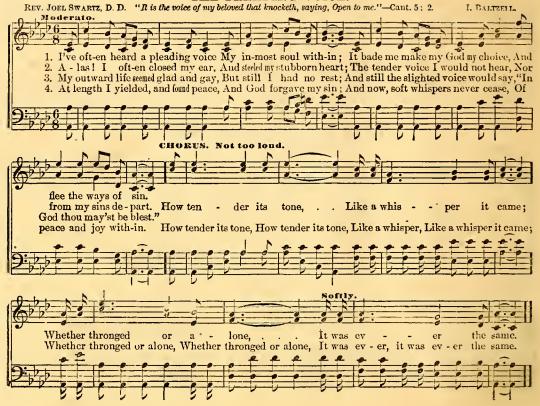
I CAN NOT DO WITHOUT THEE.

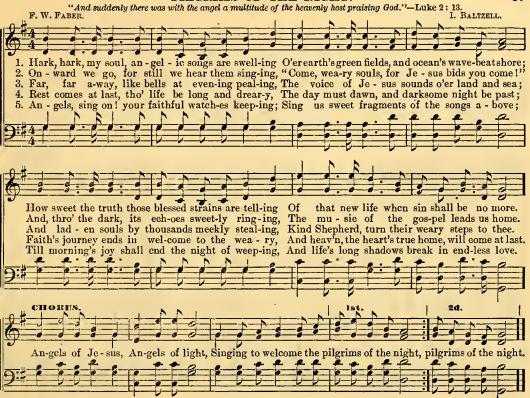




- 3 I can not do without thee, I do not know the way; Thou knowest and thou leadest, And wilt not let me stray.
- 4 I can not do without thee, For years are fleeting fast, And soon in solemn loneliness The river must be passed.

THE PLEADING VOICE.

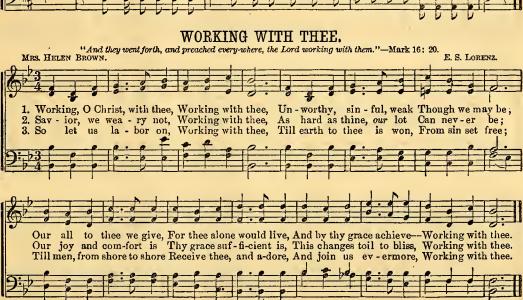






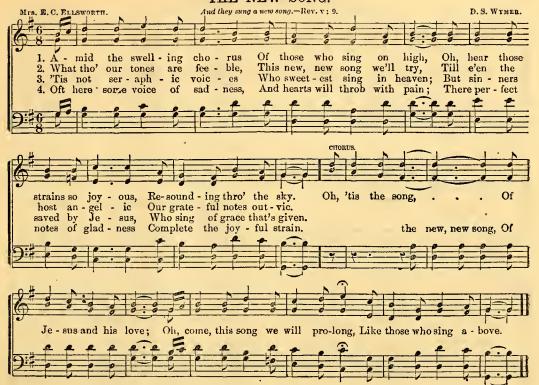
all the way;





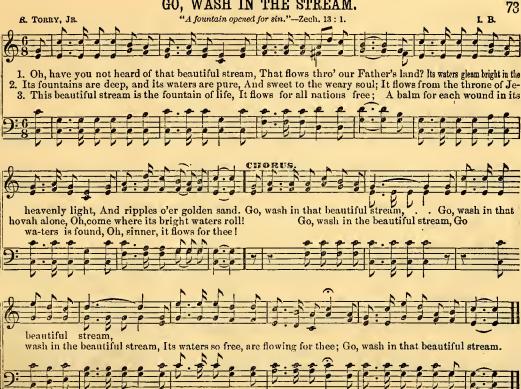
PRAISE YE THE LORD.



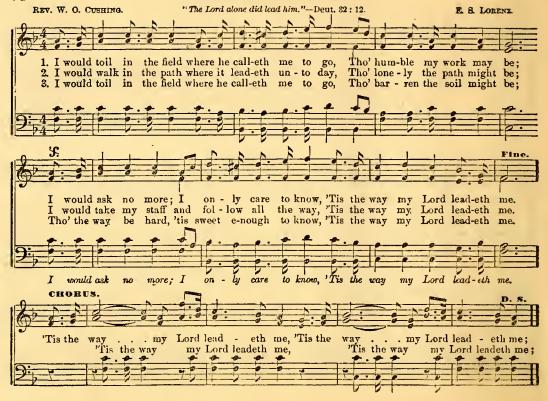


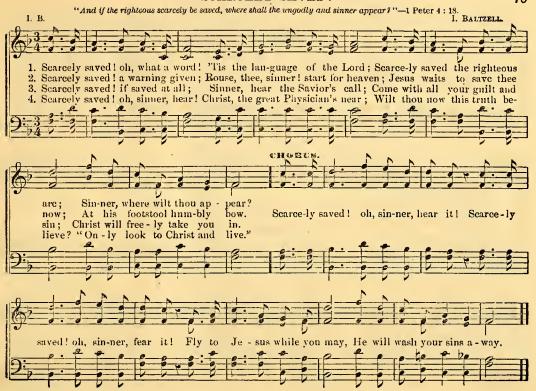


GO, WASH IN THE STREAM.



MY MISSION FIELD.







HALLELUJAH.



- 1 Hallelujah! song of gladness, Song of everlasting joy; Hallelujah! song the sweetest That can angel-hosts employ. Hallelujah! church victorious, Thou mayst lift this joyful strain; Hallelujah! songs of triumph Well befit the ransomed train.
- 2 Hallelujah! let our voices
 Rise to heaven with full accord;
 Hallelujah! every moment
 Brings us nearer to the Lord.
 But our earnest supplication,
 Holy God, we raise to Thee;
 Bring us to Thy blissful Presence,
 Let us all Thy glory see.

AMERICA.



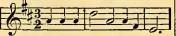
- I My country, 'tis of thee, Sweet land of liherty, Of thee I sing; Land where my fathers died, Land of the pilgrim's pride, From every mountain side Let freedom ring.
- 2 My native country, thee, Land of the noble, free, Thy name I love; I love thy rocks and rills, Thy woods and templed hills, My heart with rapture thrills Like that above.

3 Our fathers' God! to Thee, Author of Liberty, To Thee we sing; Long may our land be bright With freedom's holy light; Protect us hy Thy might, Great God. our Kine!

ALMIGHTY KING.

- 1 Come, Thou almighty King!
 Help us Thy name to sing,
 Help us to praise;
 Father all glorious,
 O'er all victorious,
 Come and reign over us,
 Ancient of days.
- 2 Come, Thou incarnate Word, Gird on Thy mighty sword; Our prayer attend; Come, and Thy people hless, And give Thy word success; Spirit of holiness! On us descend.
- 3 Come, holy Comforter, Thy sacred witness bear, In this glad hour; Thou who almighty art, Now rule in every heart, And ne'er from us depart, Spirit of power.

ASLEEP IN JESUS.

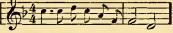


- 1 Asleep in Jesus! blessed sleep, From which none ever wakes to weep;
 - A calm and undisturbed repose, Unbroken by the dread of foes.
- 2 Asleep in Jesus! peaceful rest, Whose waking is supremely blest; No fear, no woes, shall dim the hour, Which manifests the Sayior's power.

- 3 Asleep in Jesus! O, for me May such a blissful refuge he; Securely shall my ashes lie, And wait the summons from on high.
- 4 Asleep in Jesus! far from thee
 Thy kindred and their graves may
 be:

But thine is still a blessed sleep, From which none ever wakes to weep.

WHAT A FRIEND.



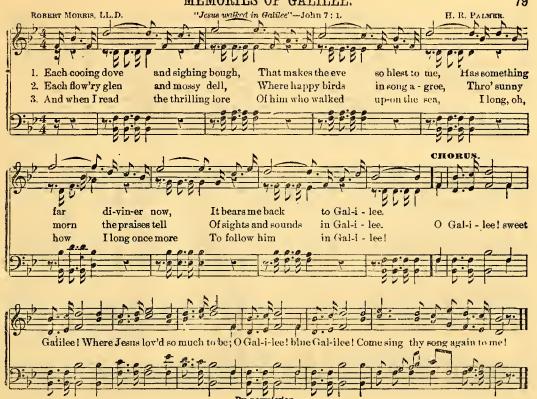
- 1 What a Friend we have in Jesus, All our sins and grief to bear! What a privilege to carry Every thing to God in prayer! O what peace we often forfeit, O what needless pain we bear—All because we do not carry Every thing to God in prayer.
- 2 Have we trials and temptations? Is there trouble anywhere? We should never be discouraged, Take it to the Lord in prayer; Can we find a friend so faithful, Who will all our sorrows share? Jesus knows our every weakness, Take it to the Lord in prayer.
- 3 Are we weak and heavy laden, Cumbered with a load of care? Precious Savior, still our refuge,— Take it to the Lord in prayer; Do thy friends despise, forsake thee?

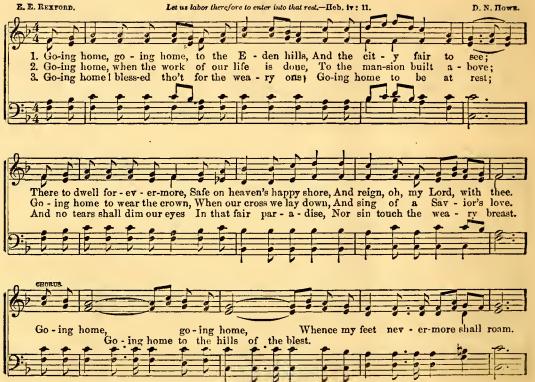
Take it to the Lord in prayer; In His arms He'll take and shield thee,

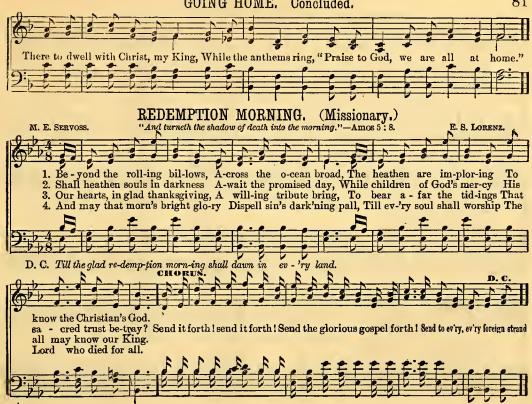
Thou wilt find a solace there.

drink to your soul,

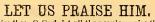
Life ev - er - last - ing,

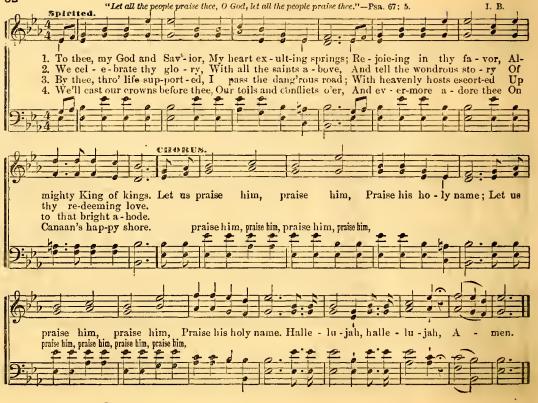


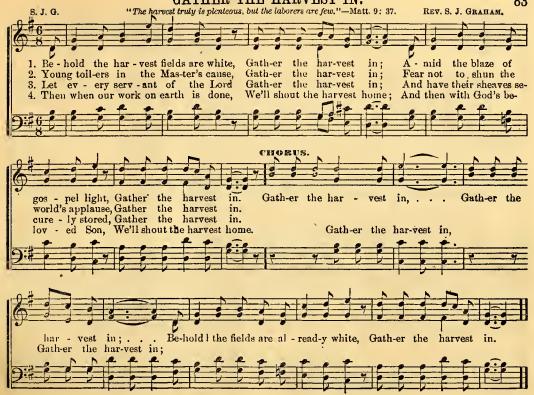








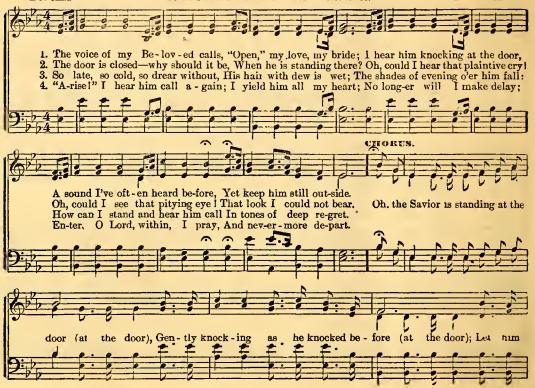


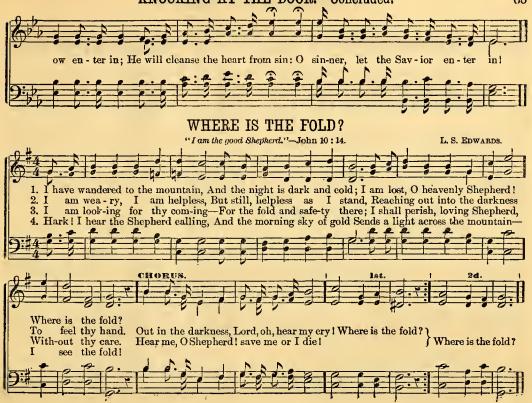


E. J. CARB

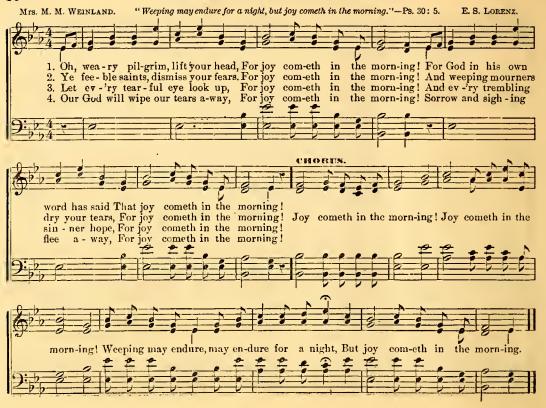
Behold I stand at the door and knock."-Rev. 3:20.

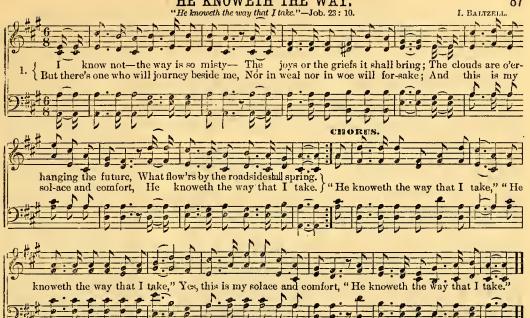
BALTZELL.





JOY COMETH IN THE MORNING.





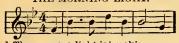
2 I stand where the two ways are meeting, And know not the right or the wrong; No beekoning finger directs me, No welcome floats to me in song. But my guide will soon give me a token. By wilderness, mountain, or lake: Whatever the darkness around me, "He knoweth the way that I take."

8 I know that the way leadeth homeward, To the land of the pure and the blest-To the country of everblest summer, To the city of peace and of rest. And there shall be healing for sickness, And fountains, life's fevers to slake; What matters beside? I go nomeward, "He knoweth the way that I take."

I NEED THE PRAYERS OF THOSE I LOVE.



THE MORNING LIGHT.



- 1 The morning light is breaking,
 The darkness disappears;
 The sons of earth are waking
 To penitential tears;
 Each breeze that sweeps the ocean
 Brings tidings from afar,
 Of nations in commotion,
- Prepared for Zion's war.

 2 Rich dews of grace come o'er us,
 In many a gentle shower,
 And brighter scenes before us
 Are opening every hour;
 Each cry to heaven going
 - Each cry to heaven going Abundant auswers brings, Aud heavenly gales are blowing, With peace upon their wings.
- 3 See heathen nations bending
 Before the God we love,
 And thousand hearts ascending
 In gratitude above;
 White sinners now confessing,
 The gospel call obey,
 And seek the Savior's blessing—
 A nation in a day.
- 4 Biest river of salvation!
 Pursue thine onward way;
 Flow thou to every nation,
 Nor in thy richness stay.
 Stay not, till all the lowly
 Triumphant reach their home;
 Stay not, till all the holy
 Proclaim, "The Lord is come."

MISSIONARY HYMN.



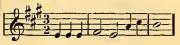
1 From Greenland's icy mountains, From India's coral strand. Where Afric's sunny fountains Roll down their golden sand; From many an aueient river, From many a palmy plain, They call us to deliver Their land from error's chain.

- 2 Shall we, whose souls are lighted With wisdom from on high— Shall we, to men. benighted, The lamp of life deny? Salvatlon, O saivation! The joyful sound proclaim, Till earth's remotest nation Has learned Messiah's name.
- 3 Waft, waft, ye winds, his story, And you, ye waters, roll, Till like a sea of glory, It spreads from pole to pole; Till o'er our ransom'd nature The Lamb for sinners slain, Redeemer, King, Creator, In bliss returns to reign.

FINAL VICTORY.

- 1 When shall the voice of singing Flow joy fully along, When hill and valley, ringing With one triumphant soug, Prociaim the contest ended, And Him who ouce was slain Again to earth descended, In righteousness to reign?
- 2 Then from the lofty mountains
 The sacred shout shall fly,
 And shady vales and fountains
 Shall echo the reply;
 High tower and lowly dwelling
 Shall send the chorus round,
 All "Hallelujah" swelling
 In one eternal sound.

JESUS SHALL REIGN.



- 1 Jesus shall relgn where'er the sun Does his successive journeys run; His kingdom spread from shore to shore, Till moons shall wax and wane no
- more.

 2 From north to south the princes meet.
- To pay their homage at his feet;
 'While western empires own their Lord,
 And savage tribes attend His Word.
- 3 To Him shall endless prayer be inade, And endless praises grown His head; His name, like sweet perfume, shall rise With every morning sagrifice.
- 4 People and realms of every tongue Dwell on His love with sweetest song, And Infant voices shall proclaim Their early blessings on His name,

DOXOLOGY.



Praise God, from whom all blessings flow Praise him, all creatures here below:

Praise him, all creatures here below; Praise him above, ye heavenly host, Praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

ON WHAT ARE YOU BUILDING?

R. E. REXFORD

"A wise man which built his house upon a rock."-Matt. 7:24.

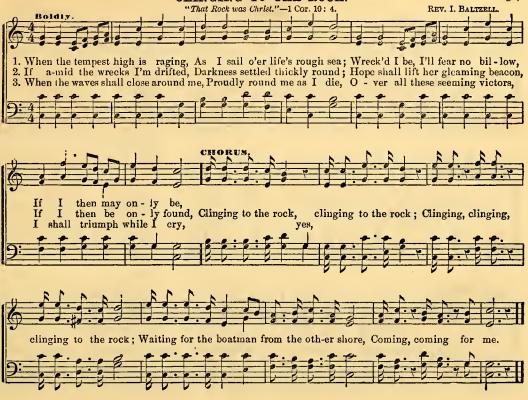
L. S. EDWARDS.



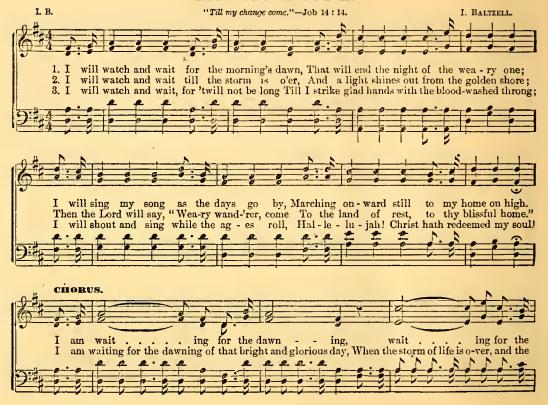


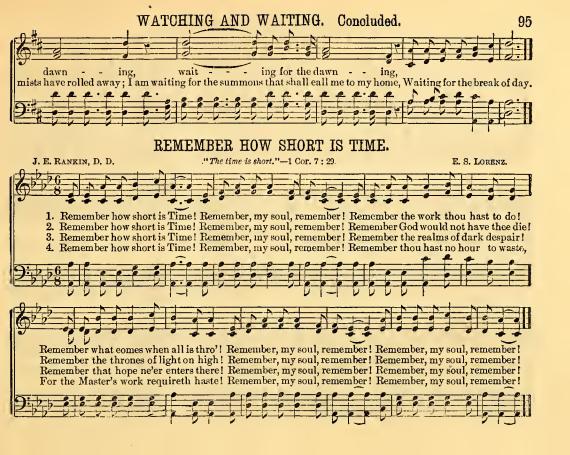


CLINGING TO THE ROCK.

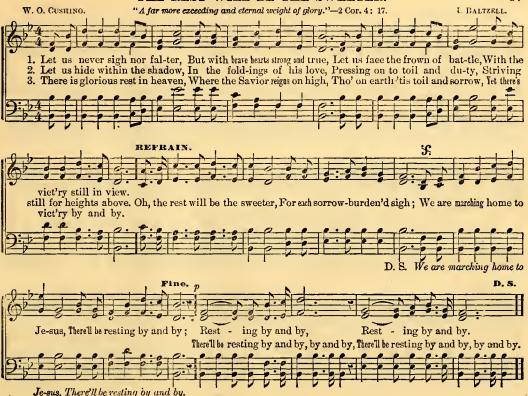


WATCHING AND WAITING.

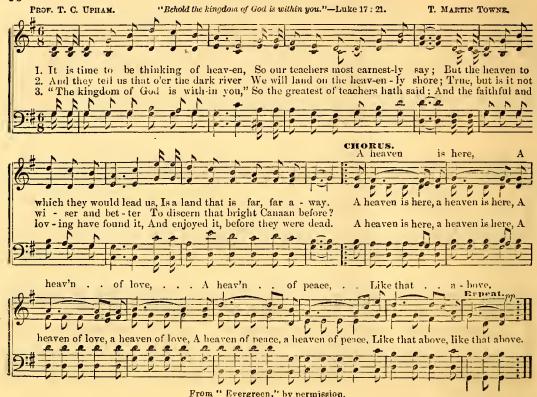




"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." - Eccl. 9:10. "Do all to the glory of God."-1 Cor. 10:31. M. F. SERVOSS. E. S. LOBENZ. 1. In the journey of life there are duties for all, Which the Lord appoints to the great and small, So meet 2. There are wee little feet you may guide in the way, There are songs to sing ere the dawn of day, And sad 3. There are battles to win, and tho' brief be life's span There's a work for each in Jehovah's plan; And he brave - ly the work that to you doth hefall, And do it with your might. hearts you may win, if you work, watch and pray, And do it with your might. Ever for the right! Ever for the right! watch - eth to see if you do what you can, And do it with your might. Steady and firm and true; Yes, whate'er may be the work that your hands find to do, Do it with your might!

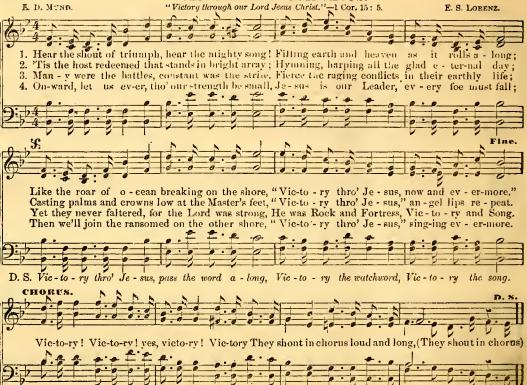


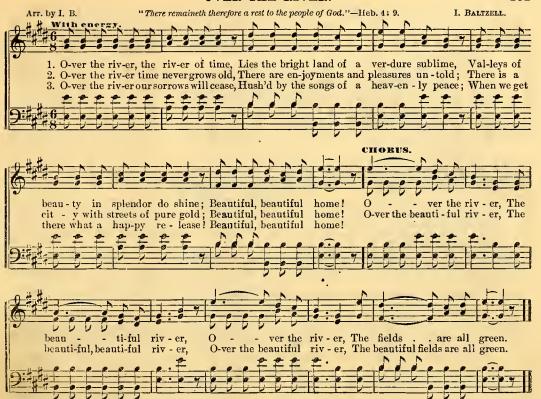
HEAVEN WITHIN US.

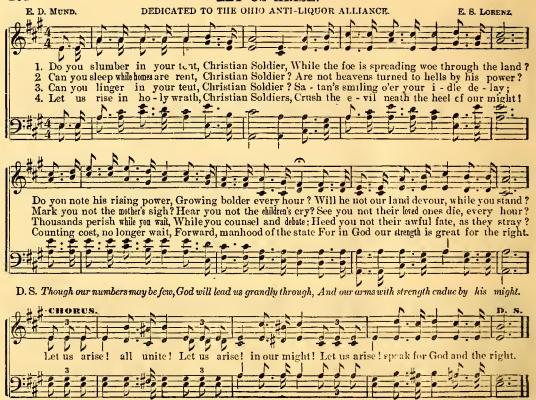


COME, LABOR ON.

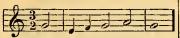








JESUS WEPT.



- 1 Did Christ o'er sinners weep? Aud shall our cheeks be dry? Let floods of penitential grief Burst forth from every eve.
- 2 The Son of God in tears The wondering augels see: Be thou astonished, O my soul: He shed those tears for thee.
- 3 He wept that we might weep: Each sin demands a tear: In heaven alone no sin is found, And there's no weeping there.

THE HEAVENLY SIGHT.



I How sweet, how heavenly is the sight. When those who love the Lord.

In one another's peace delight, And so fulfill his word!

2 When cach can feel his brother's sigh, And with him bear a part: When sorrow flows from eye to eye,

And joy from heart to heart: 3 When free from envy, scorn, aud

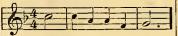
pride. Our wishes all above. Each can his brother's failings hide, And show a brother's love :-

4 When love, in one delightful stream, |4 The Spirit calls to-day, Through every bosom flows! When union sweet, and dear esteem, In every action glows.

PRAY.

- 1 Pray when the dawn is beaming Upon the sunny hills. When half the world is dreaming On scenes which fancy fills: Pray at the silent hour, As pensively you stray By mead or fragrant bower, To while the time away.
- 2 Pray when the evening closes-All nature sinks to rest— Beast in the lair reposes. Bird in the downy nest: Pray at the midnight season. Enveloped in its gloom: O then, indeed, there's reason-Tis kindred to the tomb.

TO-DAY THE SAVIOR CALLS.



1 To-day the Savior calls: Ye wanderers, come! O ye benighted souls, Why longer roam?

2 To-day the Savior calls: For refuge fly: The storm of vengeance falls. Ruin is nigh.

3 To-day the Savior calls: O listen now! Within these sacred walls To Jesus bow.

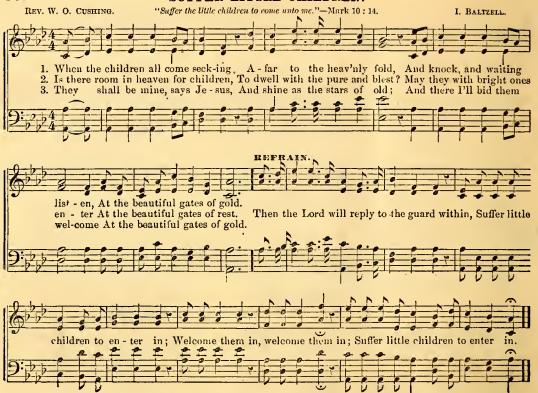
Yield to his power: O grieve him not away! Tis mercy's hour.

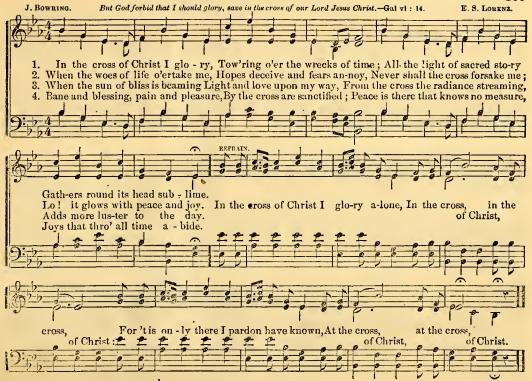
STAND UP FOR JESUS.



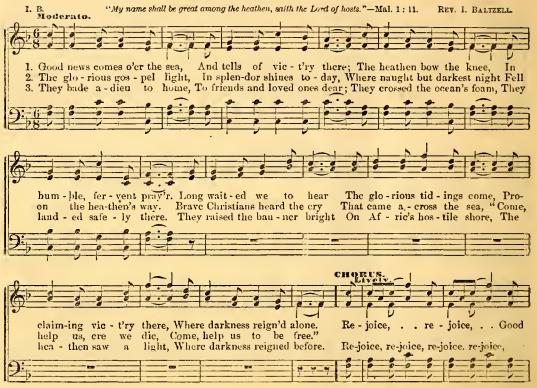
- 1 Stand up! stand up for Jesus! Ye soldiers of the cross; Lift high his royal banner, It must not suffer loss: From victory unto victory His army shall He lead, Till every foe is vanquished, And Christ is Lord indeed.
- 2 Stand up! stand up for Jesus! The trumpet call obey: Forth to the mighty conflict, In this his glorious day; Ye that are men! now serve him, Against unnumbered foes; Your courage rise with danger, And strength to strength oppose.
- 3 Stand up! stand up for Jesus! Stand in his strength alone; The arm of flesh will fail you— Ye dare not trust your own. Put on the gospel armor, And, watching unto prayer, Where duty calls or danger, Be never wanting there.
- 4 Stand up! stand up for Jesus! The strife will not be long; This day the noise of battle, The next the victor's song; To him that overcometh. A crown of life shall be: He, with the King of glory. Shall reign eternally.

SUFFER LITTLE CHILDREN.



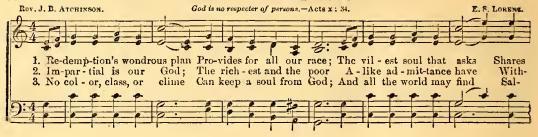


GOOD NEWS COMES O'ER THE SEA.





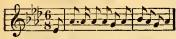
ALL ALIKE MAY COME.







- 4 Whoever will may come!
 O sinner, hear the call;
 Unworthy as thou art,
 Christ is thine all in all.
- 5 God no respecter is
 Of persons, bond or free;
 Believe, and thou shalt live
 Through all eternity.



1 I think when I read that sweet story of old,

When Jesus was here among men, How he call'd little children as lambs to his fold,

I should like to have been with them then.

2 I wish that His hands had been placed on my head,

That His arm had been thrown around me, And that I might have seen His kind

look when He said,

"Let the little ones come unto me."

3 Yet still to His footstool in prayer I may go.

And ask for a share in His love; And if I thus earnestly seek Him

I shall see Him and hear Him above.

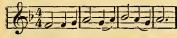
4 In that beautiful place He has gone to prepare

For all who are wash'd and forgiven;

And many dear children are gathering there, "For of such is the kingdom of

heaven."

FROM ALL THAT DWELL.



1 From all that dwell below the skies, Let the Creator's praise arise; Let the Redcemer's name be sung Through every land, by every tongue.

2 Eternal are thy mercies, Lord; Eternal truth attends Thy word; Thy praise shall sound from shore to shore.

Till suns shall rise and set uo more.

3 Your lofty themes, ye mortals, bring; In songs of praise divinely sing; The great salvatiou loud proclaim, And shout for joy the Savior's name.

4 In every land begin the soug; To every land the strains belong; In cheerful sounds all voices raise, And fill the world with loudest praise.

REST FOR THE WEARY.



I In the Christian's home iu glory There remains a land of rest; There my Savior's gone before me, To fulfill my soul's request,

CHORUS.

There is rest for the weary,
There is rest for the weary,
There is rest for the weary,
There is rest for you;
On the other side of Jordan,
In the sweet fields of Eden,
Where the tree of life is blooming
There is rest for you.

2 He is fitting up my mansion, Which eternally shall stand; For my stay shall not be transient In that holy, happy land.

3 Sing, 0 sing, ye heirs of glory! Shout your triumphs as you go; Zion's gates will open for you, You shall find an entrance thro'.

NAME OF JESUS.



1 How sweet the name of Jesus sounds In a believer's ear:

It soothes his sorrows, heals his wounds,

And drives away his fear.

2 It makes the wounded spirit whole, And calms the troubled breast; 'Tis manna to the hungry soul, And to the weary, rest.

3 Dear Name, the Rock on which I build,
My shield and hiding-place;

My never-failing treasure, filled With boundless stores of grace.

4 Jesus, my Shepherd, Savior, Friend, 'My Prophet, Priest, and King; My Lord, my Life, my Way, and End,

Accept the praise I bring.

A NEW HEART.

1 O for a heart to praise my God, A heart from sin set free;— A heart that always feels Thy blood, So freely spilt for me:—

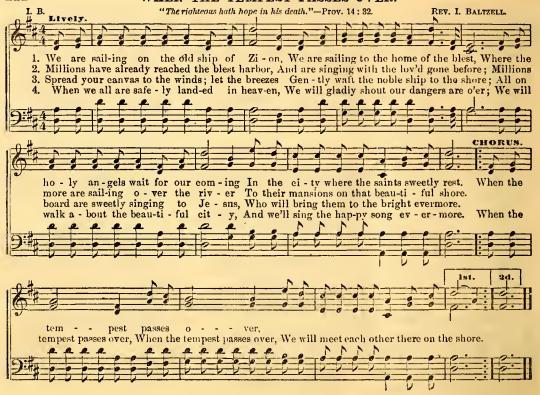
2 A heart resign'd, submissive, meek, My great kedeemer's throne; Where only Christ is heard to speak, Where Jesus reigns alone.

3 O for a lowly, contrite heart, Believing, true, and clean; Which neither life nor death ean part From Him that dwells within:—

4 A heart in every thought renewed, And full of love divine; Perfect, and right, and pure, and good,

A copy, Lord, of thine.

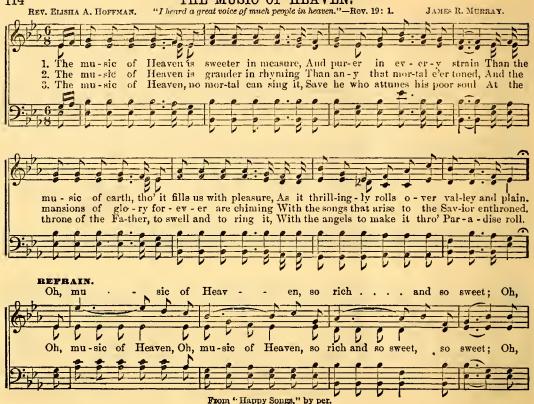
WHEN THE TEMPEST PASSES OVER.



JESUS LOVES THE CHILDREN.



THE MUSIC OF HEAVEN.



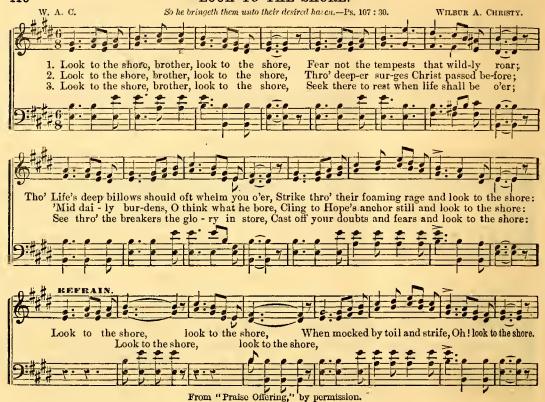






- 3 Revive thy work, O Lord!
 Exalt thy precious name,
 And, by the Holy Ghost, our love
 For thee and thine inflame.
- 4 Revive thy work, O Lord!
 And give refreshing showers;
 The glory shall be all thine own,
 The blessing, Lord, be ours.

LOOK TO THE SHORE.





CROWN AFTER CROSS.



LET THE SAVIOR IN.



1 Behold a stranger at the door! He gently knocks, has knocked before,

Has waited long, is waiting still; You treat uo other friend so ill.

CHORUS.

O let the dear Savior come in, He'll cleanse thy heart from sin; O keep him no more out at the door, But let the dear Savior come in.

2 O lovely attitude!—He stands
With melting heart and loaded
hands:

Oh matchless kiudness!--and He

This matchless kindness to his foes.

- 3 But will He prove a frieud indeed? He will,—the very Friend you need; The Friend of sinners,—yes, 'tis He, With garments dyed on Calvary.
- 4 Rise, touch'd with gratitude divine, Turn out His enemy and thine,— That soul-destroying monster, sin,— And let the heavenly Stranger in.

MARCHING TO ZION.



1 Come, ye that love the Lord, And let your joys be known; Join in a song with sweet accord, Wbile ye surround His throne.

CHORUS.

We're marching to Zion, Beautiful, beautiful Zion! We're marching upward to Zion, The beautiful city of God. 2 Let those refuse to sing, Who never knew our God; But servants of the heavenly king May speak their joys abroad.

3 Then let our songs abound,
And every tear be dry;
We're murching through Immanuel's ground
To fairer worlds on high.

I LOVE THY KINGDOM.



1 I love Thy kingdom, Lord,— The house of thine abode,— The Church our blest Redecuer saved With His own precious blood,

2 I love Thy Church, O God!
 Her walls before Thee stand,
 Dear as the apple of Thine eye,
 And graven on Thy haud.

3 For her my tears shall fall; For her my prayers ascend; To her my eares and toils be given, Till toils and cares shall end.

4 Beyond my highest joy I prize her beavenly ways; Her sweet communion, solemn vows, Her hymns of love and praise,

5 Sure as Thy truth shall last, To Zion shall be given The brightest glories earth can yield, And brighter bliss of heaven.

DAY OF REST.

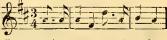
1 Welcome, sweet day of rest,
That saw the Lord arise;
Welcome to this reviving breast,
And these rejoicing eyes!

2 The King himself comes near, And feasts His saints to-day; Here we may sit, and see Him here, And love, and praise, and pray.

3 Oue day in such a place, Where Thou, my God, art seen, Is sweeter than ten thousand days Of pleasurable sin.

4 My willing roul would stay In such a frame as this, And sit and sing herself away To everlasting bliss.

COME, YE SINNERS.



1 Come, ve sinners, poor and needy, Weak and wounded, sick and sore; Jesus ready stauds to save you, Full of pity, love and power; ||: He is able, He is willing; doubt no more.: ||

2 Now, ye needy, come and welcome; God's free bouuty glorify;
True belief and true repentance,—
Every grace that brings you nigh;

||: Without money,
Come to Jesus Christ and buy.:||

3 Let not conscience make you linger;
Nor of fitness fondly dream;
All the fitness He requiretb
Is to feel your need of Him!
||:This He gives you,"Tis the Spirit's glimm'ring beam.:||

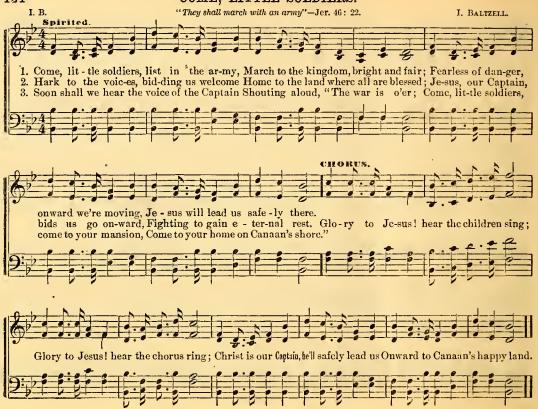
4 Come, ye weary, heavy-laden, Bruised and mangled by the fall; If you tarry 'till you're better, You will never come at all; |: Not the righteous,-Sinners, Jesus came to call.: |



REMEMBER JESUS LEADS.



COME, LITTLE SOLDIERS.



And above a storm of wrath. And the rocks of destruction are ahead.

WE ARE SAILING O'ER THE SEA. 125 "They came over to the other side of the sea."-Mark 5: 1. I. BALTZELL. 1. We're a happy, pilgrim band, Sailing to the goodly land; With a swell-ing sail we onward sweep; Tho' the tempest rag-es long, There is One among the throng Who will guide the sailor o'er the deep. 2. Tho' the mighty billows swell, They shall never overwhelm, Tho' the breakers roll up-on the lea; 'Mid the strife his praise will swell. For we've Jesus at the helm, And he'll guide her safely o'er the sea. We are sail We are sail ing o'er the sea, Praise the Lord. We are sail-ing, sail-ing, sailing, we are sail-ing o'er the sea, We are sail-ing, sail-ing, sail-ing, We are sail-ing, sailing, sailing, we are sail-ing o'er the sea, Praise the Lord, we'll soon be free, ves, 3 Though for many ages past She has braved the stormy blast, She's the old ship Zion as of yore; Safe amid the rocks and shoals o'er the sea; She has landed many souls, soon be (Omit.) free. Safe at home, on Canaan's happy shore. we are sail-ing o'er the sea; 4 Ho! ye sinner's hear to-day, praise the (Omit.) Lord, we'll soon be free. There is danger in your way! By the chart of folly you're misled There is danger underneath,

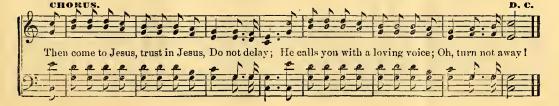
heavenly song,



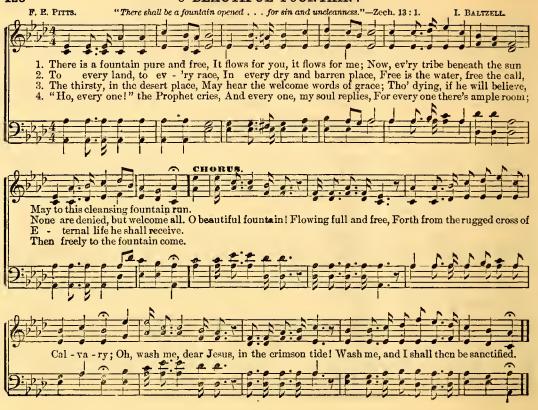
THEY CHANTED A NEW SONG. Concluded.



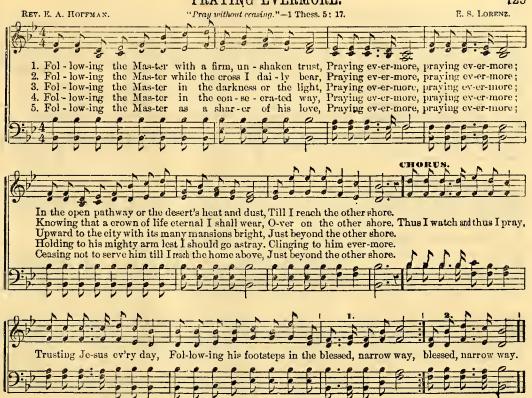




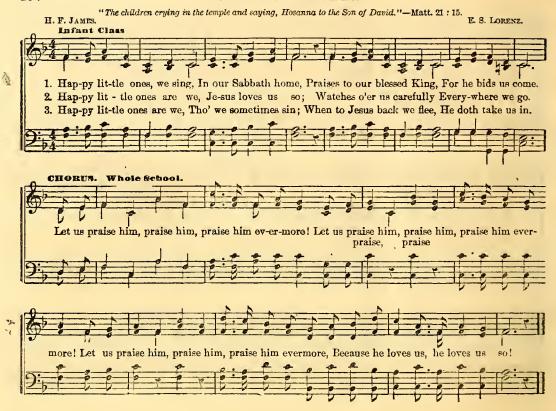
O BEAUTIFUL FOUNTAIN!



PRAYING EVERMORE.



HAPPY LITTLE ONES.



WE PRAISE THEE.



1 We praise Thee, O God! for the Son of Thy love,

For Jesus who died, and is now gone above.

CHORUS.

Hallelujah! Thine the glory; Hallelujah! Amen; Hallelujah! Thine the glory; revive ns again.

2 We praise Thee, O God! for Thy Spirit of light, Who has shown us our Savior, and

scattered onr night.

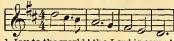
3 All glory and praise to the Lamb that was slain,

Who has borne all our sins, and has cleansed every stain.

4 Revive us again; fill each heart with

Thy love;
May each sonl be rekindled with fire from above.

JOY TO THE WORLD.



1 Joy to the world! the Lord is come! Let earth receive her King; Let every heart prepare Him room, And heaven and nature sing.

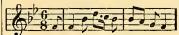
2 Joy to the earth! the Savior reigns! Let men their songs employ; While fields, and floods, rocks, hills and plains, Repeat the sounding joy.

3 No more let sins and sorrow grow,
Nor thorns infest the ground,
He comes to make His blessings flow
Far as the curse is found.

4 He rules the world with truth and grace,

And makes the nations prove The glories of His righteonsness, And wonders of His lovo.

JESUS DIED.



1 Alas! and did my Savior hleed? And did my Sov!reign die? Would He devote that sacred head For snch a worm as I?

CHORUS.

Jesns died for you, Jesus died for me,

Yes! Jesus died for all mankind, Bless God! salvation's free.

2 Was it for crimes that I have done, He groaned upon the tree? Amazing pity! grace unknown! And love beyond degree!

3 Well might the sun in darkness hide, And shut his glories in, When Christ, the mighty Maker

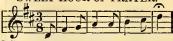
When Christ, the mighty Maker, died.

For man, the creature's sin!

4 Thus might I hide my blushing face, While His dear cross appears, Dissolve my heart in thankfulness, And melt mine eyes to tears.

5 But drops of grief can ne'er repay The debt of love I owe; Here, Lord, I glve myself away; 'Tis all that I can do.

SWEET HOUR OF PRAYER.



1 Sweet hour of prayer! sweet hour of prayer!
That calls me from a world of care.

And bids me at my Father's throne Make all my wants and wishes known;

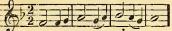
In seasons of distress and grief, My soul has often found relief, And oft escaped the tempter's snare, By thy return, sweet hour of prayer.

2 Sweet hour of prayer! sweet hour of prayer!

Thy wings shall my petitlon bear To Him whose trnth and faithfulness

Eugage the waiting soul to bless; And since He bids me seek His face, Believe His word and trust His grace, I'll cast on Him my every care, And walt for thee, sweet hour of prayer.

JUST AS I AM.



l Just as I am, without one plea, But that Thy blood was shed for me, And that Thou bidst me come to Thee.

O Lamb of God, I come, I come.

2 Just as I am, and walting not To rid my soul of one dark hlot, To Thee, whose blood can cleanse each spot, O Lamb of God, I come, I come.

3 Just as I am, though tossed about
With many a conflict, many a
doubt.

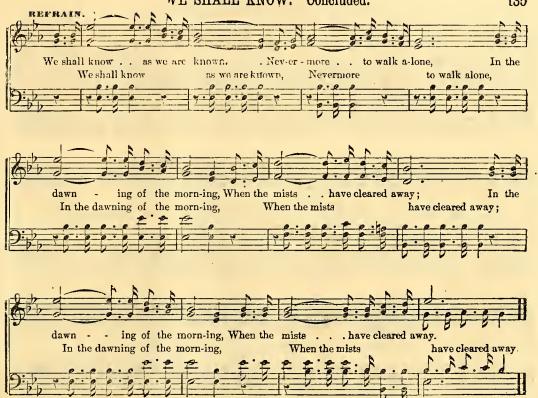
With fear's within, and foes without, O Lamb of God, I come, I come.

4 Just as I am, poor, wretched, blind, Sight, riches, healing of the mind, Yea, all I need, in Thee to find, O Lamb of God, I come, I come.

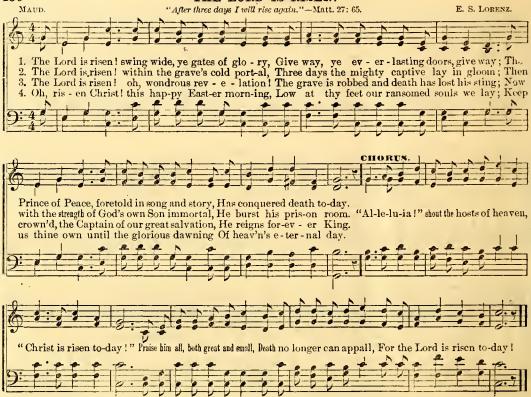




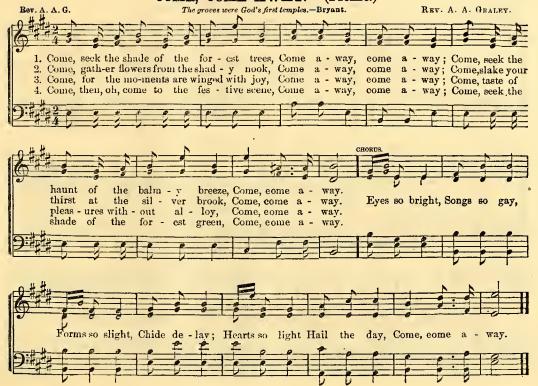




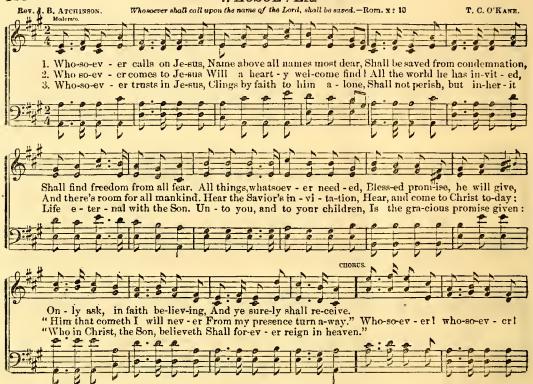
THE LORD IS RISEN.



COME, COME AWAY. (Picnic.)



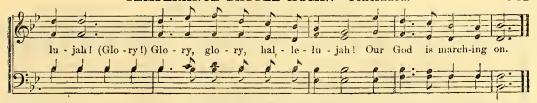
WHOSOEVER.



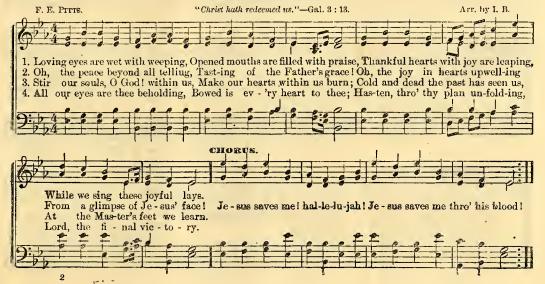




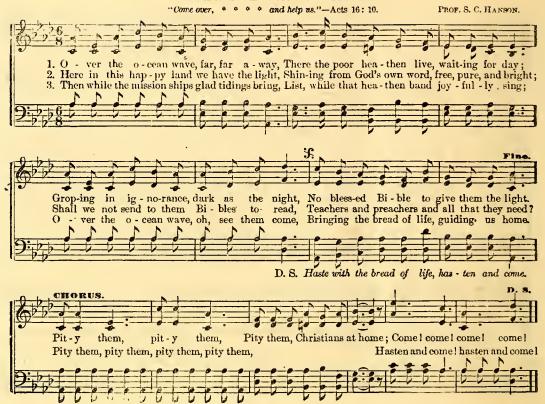




JESUS SAVES ME.



OVER THE OCEAN WAVE.



THE MERCY-SEAT.



- 1 From every stormy wind that hlows, From every swelling tide of woes, There is a calm, a sure retreat; "Tis found hefore the mercy-seat.
- 2 There is a place where Jesus sheds The oil of gladness on our heads— A place of all on earth most sweet; It is the blood-bought mercy-seat.
- 3 There is a scene where spirits blend, Where friend holds fellowship with friend;

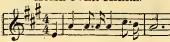
Though suudered far, by faith they meet

Around one common mercy-seat.

4 There, there, on eagle wings we soar, And sin and sense molest no more; And heaven comes down our souls to greet,

And glory crowns the mercy-seat.

HOME OVER THERE,



1 O think of the home over there, By the side of the river of light, Where the saints all immortal and fair,

Are robed in their garments of white.

REFRAIN.

Over there, over there, O think of the home over there.

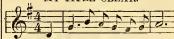
- 2 O think of the friends over there, Who before us the journey have trod.
 - Of the sougs that they breathe on the air,
 In their home in the palace of God.

3 My Savior is now over there,

There my kindred and friends are at rest,
Then away from my sorrow and

care, Let me fly to the land of the blest.

MY TITLE CLEAR.



 When I can read my title clear To mansions in the skies,
 I'll bid farewell to every fear,
 And wipe my weeping eyes.

CHORUS.

We will stand the storm, It won't be very long, We'll anchor by and by.

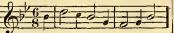
2 Should earth against my soul en-

And fiery darts be hurl'd, Then I can smile at Satan's rage, And face a frowning world.

3 Let cares like a wild deluge come, Let storms of sorrow fall,— So I but safely reach my home, My God, my heaven, my all.

4 There I shall bathe my weary soul In seas of heavenly rest, And not a wave of trouble roll Across my peaceful breast.

WATCH AND PRAY.



1 The Savior bids us watch and pray, Through life's brief, fleeting hour, And gives the Spirit's quickening ray To those who seek His power.

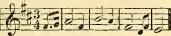
2 The Savior bids us watch and pray, Maintain a warrier's strife; Help, Lord, to hear thy voice to-day; Ohedieuce is our life.

3 The Savior bids us watch and pray,
For soon the hour will come
That calls us from the earth away
To our eternal home.

4 O Savior, we would watch and pray, And hear Thy sacred voice. And walk, as Thou hast marked the

To heaven's cternal joys.

SILOAM'S SHADY RILL.



I By cool Siloam's shady rill, How sweet the lily grows! How sweet the breath, beneath the Of Sharon's dewy rose! [hill.

2 Lo! such the child whose early feet The paths of peace have trod— Whose secret heart, with influence sweet,

Is upward drawn to God.

3 O Thou who givest life and breath, We seek Thy grace alone, In childhood, manhood, age, and

death, To keep us still Thine own.

RETURN.

1 Return, O wanderer, return,
And seek thy Father's face;
Those new desires which in thee
burn
Were kindled by His grace.

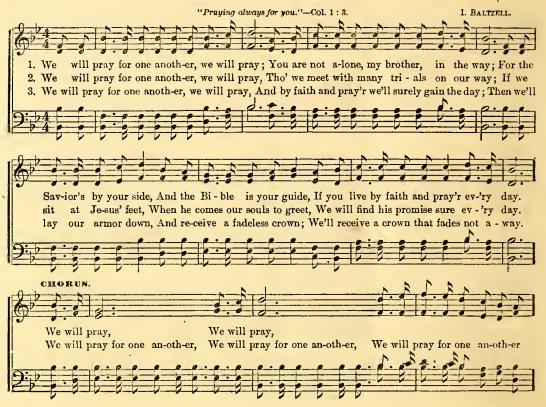
2 Return, O wanderer, return, He hears thy humble sigh; He sees thy softened spirit mourn,

When no one else is nigh.

Return, O wanderer, return,
Thy Savior bids thee live;
Come to His cross, and, grateful
learn

How freely he'll forgive.

WE WILL PRAY FOR ONE ANOTHER,



WE WILL PRAY FOR ONE ANOTHER. Concluded.



4 Then we'll pray for one another, then we'll pray.

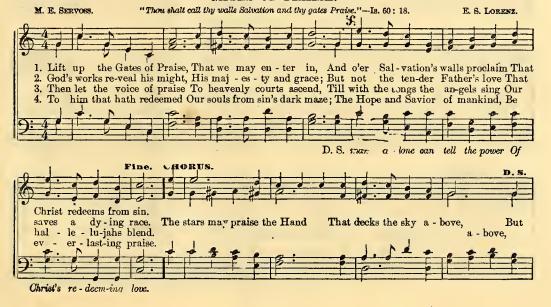
And we'll live and work for Jesus every day;

When the storms of life are o'er,

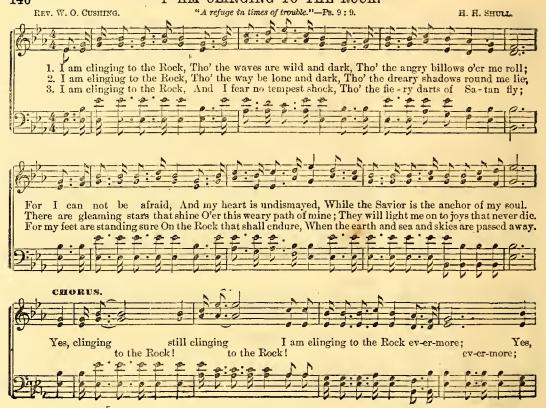
We will meet to part no more,

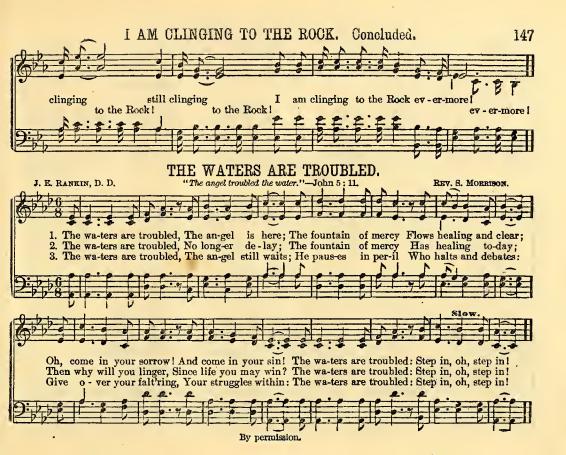
In that happy, happy home, far away.

GATES OF PRAISE.

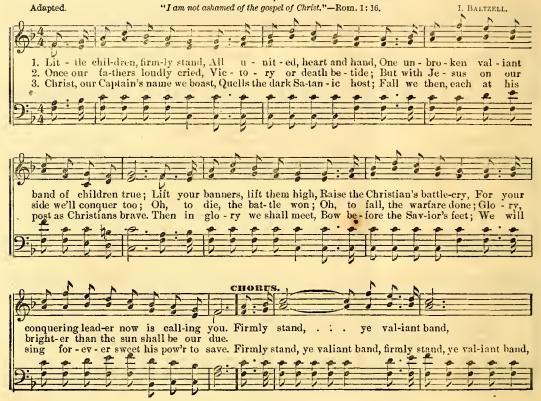


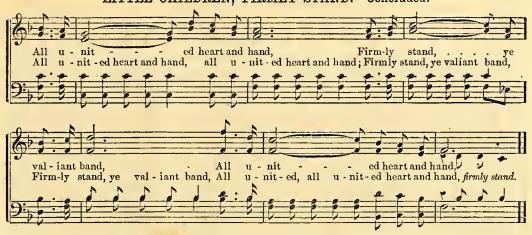
I AM CLINGING TO THE ROCK.





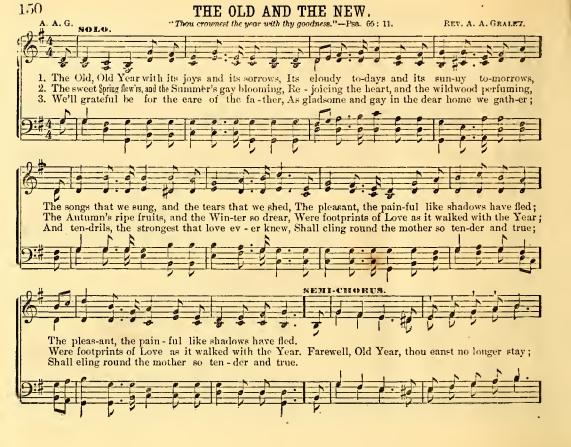
LITTLE CHILDREN, FIRMLY STAND.

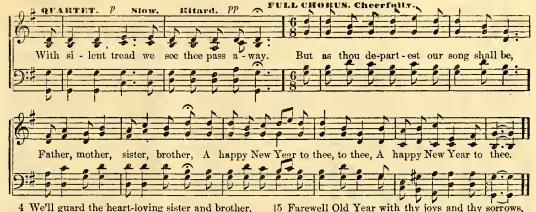




ENDLESS PRAISE.



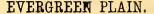


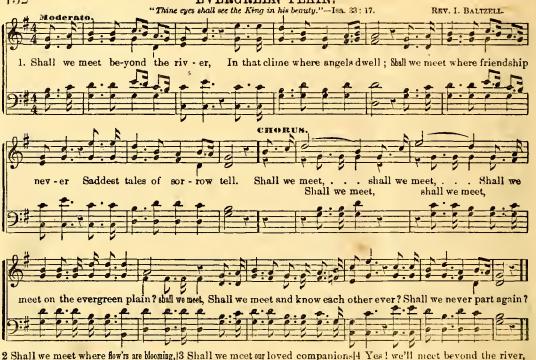


We'll guard the heart-loving sister and brother,
Lest some jealous foe our affection may smother;
Our pathway will yield both its thorns and its flowers,
||: But love burning brightly shall ever be ours.:||

5 Farewell Old Year with thy joys and thy sorrows,
Thy frowning to-days and thy smiling to-morrows;
Thy mission is ended, and empty thy throne,
||: We'll crown the New Year with its future unknown.:||

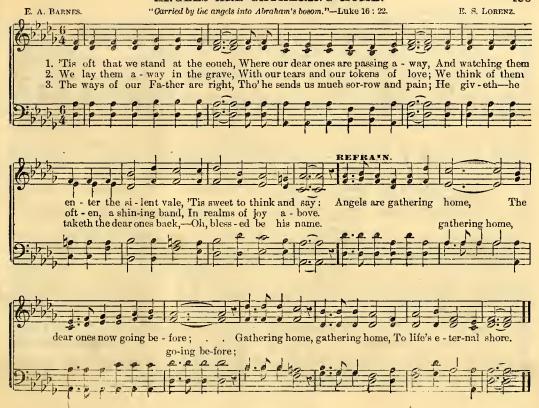




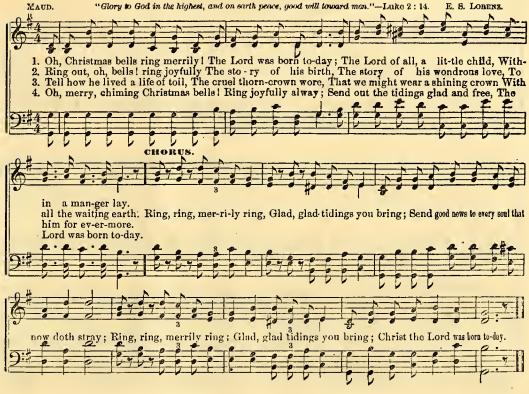


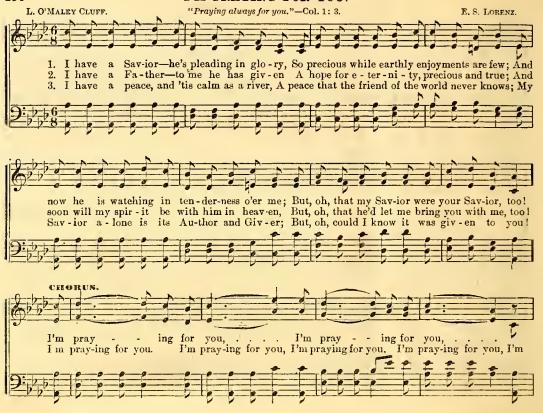
Ever fadeless, ever fair?

Where the light of day illuming, Lives of those who enter there. Shall we meet our loved companions | Yes! we'll meet beyond the river, on that brighter, fairer shore? | Yes! we'll meet upon the shore; | Yes! we'll meet our lost companions, | Shall we meet to part no more. | Yes! we'll meet to part no more. | Yes! we'll meet to part no more.

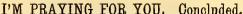


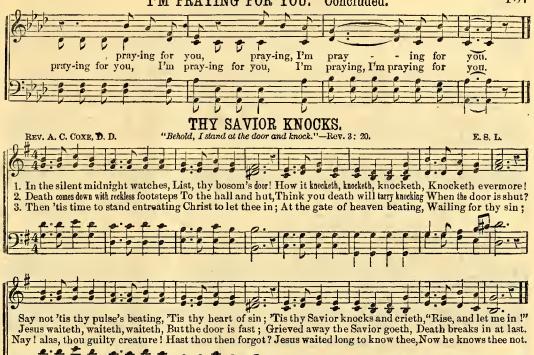








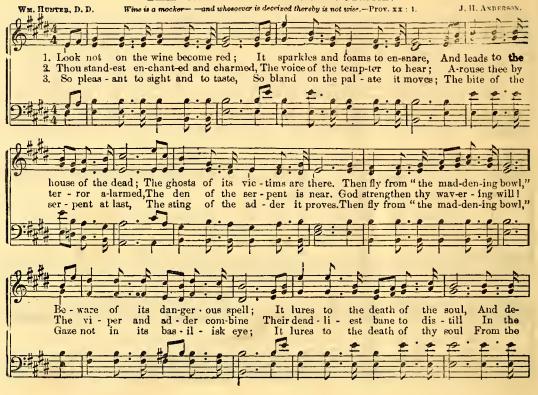






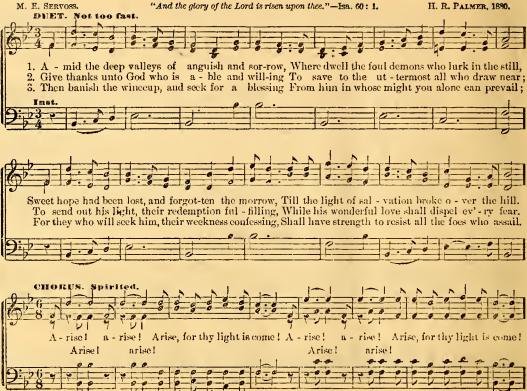


THE WISE TEACHER'S COUNSEL.



THE WISE TEACHER'S COUNSEL. Concluded.

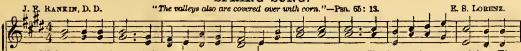




From "Temperance Light," by permission.







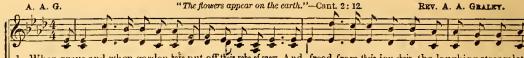
1. Wake up, my heart, All nature is re-joicing, And bear thy part, Thy hymnal, also, voicing. The

2. Oh, listen, thou! The brooks, unchained, are flowing, And, bursting now, The flow'rs their sweets are showing. Como 3. The wild woods thread, They teem with life around thee, The vio-let's bed, In you sweet nook I've found thee. And 4. How kind is God, To spread such seems before us! The valleys broad, The woods, with shadows o'er us. The



trees are full of singing birds, The pastures clothed with flocks and herds, The pastures clothed with flocks and herds. forth beneath the blue, blue sky, And yield thee to God's ministry, And yield thee to God's min-is - try. there, where deep were winter's snows, the creeping Mayflow'r blows, The creeping, creeping Mayflow'r blows. sky, so blue, above us bowed. Sweet tho'ts of Him upon me crowd. Sweet thot's of Him upon me crowd.





1. When grove and when garden have put off their robe of snow, And, freed from their icy thain, the laughing streamlets 2. How sweet in the spring-time of the precious life to see, The heart from the fetters of the win-try day set

3. The tears of contrition and the struggle for the crown, The humble pe-ti-tion, and the song of but - tles

4. And when in his blooming spring the youthful saint departs, And ov - er the fa-ded form ye bend with bleeding



flow, How sweet and how welcome are the flow rets of the spring. They charm us by their beauty and afree; And warmed by the rays of love cast off its icy shield, And flowers of youthful pi - e - ty in won, The gift to the needy, and the word and work of love, Oh, these are fragrant flowers indeed which hearts. Oh, say not his virtues are all hidden in the tomb, For ev - er fragrant, ev - er fair in



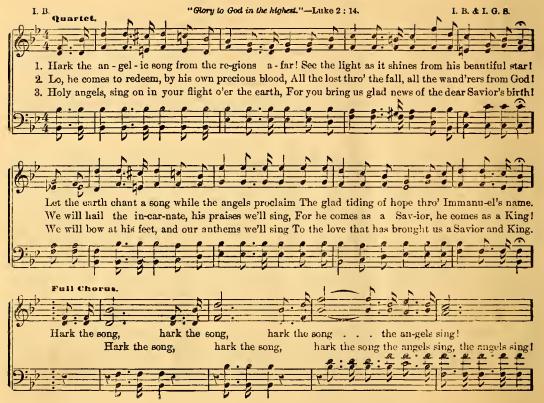


round a fragrance fling. rich pro - fin-sion yield. Flowers, sweet flowers, spring-time adorning, Sweet spring flowers, fair as life's morning. ·all the good ap-prove. Par - adise they bloom.



"We will go by the King's Highway."-Numbers 20: 17. ANON. E. S. LORENZ. Wherever you may be, Whatever you may see, That would lead you into evil, say you "Nay, say you Nay, The meadows may be green Where by path stile is seen; Turn aside, the little flowers seem to say; seem to say, 3. For on enchanted ground There's danger all around, And a thousand pleasant voices bid you stay; bid you stay; 4. Our God will give us light, And, walking in the light, We shall win a crown of glory in the day, in the day I'will not turn a - side What-ev -er may betide;" Just keep a-long the mid-dle of the King's highway. Be sure you take no heed, They're trying to mis-lead; Just keep a-long the mid-dle of the King's highway. With fingers stop your ears, And never mind their jeers; Just keep a-long the mid-dle of the King's highway. When Je-sus calls his own Together round the throne Who kept along the mid-dle of the King's highway. D. S. ev - er be, What-ev - er you may see, Just keep a - long the mid - dle of the King's highway. CITOREIS. The King's high-way, the King's high-way, Oh, turn a - side from ev-ery thing that leads a - stray; Where-

HARK THE SONG! (Christmas.)



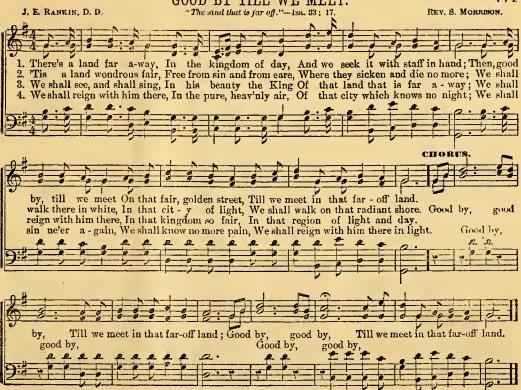


BRIGHTEST AND BEST.



"I'M NEARING THE GATES."





From "Gospel Bells," by permission.

THE YEAR OF JUBILEE.



- 1 Blow ve the trumpet, blow The gladly solemn sound; Let all the nations know, To earth's remotest bound, The year of jubilee is come; Return, ve ransomed sinners, home.
- 2 Jesus, our great High Priest, Has full atonement made; Ye weary spirits, rest; Ye mourning souls, be glad; The year of jubilce is come; Return, ye ransomed sinners, home.
- 3 Exalt the Lamb of God, The sin-atoning Lamb; Redemption by His blood Through all the world proclaim; The year of jubilee is come; Return, ve ransomed sinners, home.

ARISE, MY SOUL.

- 1 Arise, my soul, arise; Shake off thy guilty fears. The bleeding sacrifice In my behalf appears; Before the throne my Surety stands, 1: My name is written on His hands. :
- 2 He ever lives above, For me to intercede, His all-redeeming love, His precious blood, to plead: His blood atoned for all our race, And sprinkles now the throne of grace.
- 3 Five bleeding wounds He beat Received on Calvary; They pour effectual prayers,

They strongly plead for me; Forgive him, O torgive, they cry, Nor let that ransomed sinner die.

My God is reconciled; His pardoning voice I hear; He owns me for His child; I can no longer fear; With confidence I now draw nigh, And Father, Abba, Father, ery.

GUIDE ME.



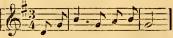
- 1 Guide me, O Thou great Jehovah, Pilgrim through this barren land; I am weak, but Thou art mighty; Hold me with Thy powerful hand; Bread of heaven, Feed me till I want no more.
- 2 Open Thou the crystal fountain Whence the healing waters flow: Let the flery, clondy pillar Lead me all my journey through: Strong Deliverer, Be Thou still my strength and
- 3 When I tread the verge of Jordan, Bid the swelling stream divide: Death of death, and hell's destruction. Land me safe on Canaan's side:

Songs of praises

I will ever give to Thee.

shield.

I AM TRUSTING.



1 I am coming to the cross; I am poor, and weak, and blind; I am counting all but dross, I shall full salvation find.

CHORUS.

I am trusting, Lord, in Thee. Blest Lamb of Calvary: Humbly at Thy cross I bow, Save me Jesus, save me now,

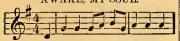
- 2 Long my heart has sighed for Thee, Long has evil reigned within: Jesus sweetly speaks to me.-"I will eleanse you from all sin."
- 3 Here I give my all to Thee, Friends, and time, and earthly store. Soul and body, Thine to be,-Wholly Thine for evermore.
- 4 In Thy promises I trast, Now I feel the blood applied I am prostrate in the dust, I with Christ am crucified.

SO LET OUR LIPS.



- 1 So let our lips and lives express The holy gospel, we profess; So let our works and virtues shine. To prove the doctrine all divine.
- 2 This shall we best proclaim abroad The honors of our Savior God: When His salvation reigns within. And grace subdues the power of sin.
- 3 Religion bears our spirits up, While we expect that blessed hope, The bright appearance of the Lord: And faith stands leaning on His word.

AWAKE, MY SOUL.



1 Awake, my soul to joyful lays, And sing the great Redeemer's praise;

He justly claims a song from me— His loving kindness, O how free!

2 He saw me ruined in the fall, Yet loved me notwithstanding all; He saved me from my lost estate— His loving kindness, O how great!

3 Though num'rous hosts of mighty foes—

Though earth and hell my way op-

He safely leads my soul along— His loving kindness, O how strong!

4 Then let me mount and soar away To the bright world of endless day! And sing with rapture and surprise His loving kindness in the skies.

MY DAYS ARE GLIDING.



1 My days are gliding swiftly by, And I, a pilgrim stranger, Would not detain them as they fly! Those hours of toil and danger.

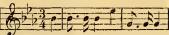
For O, we stand on Jordan's strand, Our friends are passing over; And just before the shining shore We may almost discover.

2 We'll gird our loins, my brethren dear,

Our distant home discerning; Our absent Lord has left us word, Let every lamp be burning. 3 Should coming days be cold and damp.

We need not cease our singing; That perfect rest naught can molest, Where golden harps are ringing.

THERE IS A LAND.



1 There is a land of pure delight,
Where saints immortal reigh;
Eternal day excludes the night,
And pleasures banish pain.
There everlasting spring abides,
And never-withering flowers;
Death, like a narrow sea divides
This heavenly land from ours.

2 Sweet fields beyond the swelling flood

Stand dress'd in living green;
So to the Jews old Canara stood,
While Jordan roll'd between.
Could we but climb where Moss
stood
And view the landscape o'er.

Not Jordan's stream, nor death's cold flood,

Should fright us from the shore,

THE VOICE OF JESUS.

1 I heard the voice of Jesus any,—
"Come unto me and rest,
Lay down, thou weary one, lay down
Thy head upon my breast."
I came to Jesus, as I was.

Weary, and worn, and sad, I found in Him a resting-place,

And He has made me glad.

2 I heard the voice of Jesus say,

"Behold! I freely give
The living water; thirsty one!
Stoop down, and drink, and live,"

I eame to Jesus, and I drank Of that life-giving stream; My thirst was quenched, my soul revived, And now I live in Him.

3 I heard the voice of Jesus say, "I am this dark world's Light; Look unto me; thy morn shall rise, And all thy day be bright." I Jooked to Jesus and I found In Him, my Siar, my Sun; And, in that light of life, I'll walk Till trayeling days are done.

O COME, LET US SING.



1 O come, let us sing,
Our youthful hearts now swelling,
To God above, a God of love,—
O come, let us sing!
Our joyful spirits glad and free,
With high emotions rise to Thee
In heavenly melody,—
O come, let us sing!

2 The full notes prolong,
Our festal celebrating,
We hall the day with cheerful lay,
And fall notes prolong,
Both cheerful youth and silvery age,
And childhood pure, the gay, the
sage.

These thrilling scenes engage Full notes to prolong.

3 O swell, swell the song, His praises oft repeating; His Son He gave our souls to save,— O swell, swell the song. The humble heart's devotion bring, Whence gushing streams of love do

And make the welkin ring With sweet swelling song.

spring,

ELEMENTARY DEPARTMENT.

A aimplified system of Musical Notation, being a Guide to the Art of Reading Music at Sight.

LESSON I.

Introduction.—A musical sound is called a Tone.

Bistinctions.—On examination, it will be perceived that there are certain distinctions.

A tone may be Long or Short. High or Low. It may be It may be Soft or Loud.

Property.—If this be so, then a tone must have three conditions of existence, or three properties belonging to it.

The one being Length. Pitch. Another A third

Force or Power.

No tone can exist without Length, nor without Pitch, nor without Power.

Departments.-These three properties, Length, Pitch and Power, lead us to three grand divisions, or departments in the Science of Music.

The one treating of Length, Pitch. Power.

Rhuthmics Melodics. Dynamics.

Ehythmics.—From the Greek, signifying "to flow," measured movement.

Melodics.-From the same, meaning "a song, or poem,"-

Dynamics.-From the same, signifying "to be able," Power, Expression.

Teacher and Pupil.

Q. What is a musical sound called?

A. A tone.

Q. What distinctions are perceived on examination of a tone?

A. It may be Long or Short High or Loss. Soft or Loud.

Q. What essential properties belong to every tone?

A. Length, Pitch, Force or Power. Q. Can a tone exist without Length?

A. No.

Q. Can it exist without Pitch?

A. No.

Q. Can it exist without Power?

A. No.

Q. How many departments have we in Music?

A. Three. Q. What are they?

A. Rhythmics, Melodics, Dynamics.

Q. Which department treats of Length?

A. Rhythmics.

Q. Which department treats of Pitch?

A. Melodics.

Q. Which of Force or Power?

A. Dynamics.

Q. From what language are the names of these departments taken?

A. From the Greek

LESSON IL

RHYTHMYS.

Any two bars | | | | | are called Double Bars. Bars show us the boundary of a measure.

Double Bars are used at the close of an exercise.

Time.—Measures, and parts of the same, may be indicated,—to the ear, by counting,—to the eye, by certain movements of the hand, called Beats. (Beating time.)

Double Measure.—A measure having two beats, the one a downward, and the other an upward one, is called Double Measure,—a slight stress of voice, called Accent, falls on the downward beat.

(Beating time is usually done with the right hard.)

Triple Measure,—Has three beats; Down, Left, Up.

The accent falls on the down beat.

Quadruple Measure.—Has four beats; Bown, Left, Right, Up.

The main accent belongs to the first, and a slight third.

accent to the third boat.

Sextuple Measure.—Has six beats, it is, however, usually kept by only two,—Down, Up, calculating three to each beat. Accent on first and fourth.

Teacher and Pupil.

- Q. What are certain perpendicular lines in music called? A. Bars.
 - Q. The space between them?
 - A. Measures.
 - Q. What the two bars together?
 - A. Double Bars.
- Q. How are Measures or parts of the same indicated to the eye?
 - A. By certain movements of the hand, called Beats.
 - Q. How many beats has Double Measure?
 - A. Two.
 - Q. How are they made?
 - A. Down, Up.
 - Q. Which beat must receive the accent?
 - A. The down beat.
 - Q. How many beats in Triple Measure.
 - A. Three.
 - Q. How are they made?
 - A. Down, Left, Up.
 - Q. Where does the accent belong?
 - A. To the down beat.
 - Q. How many beats in Quadruple Measure?
 - A. Four.
 - Q. How are they made?
 - A. Down, Left, Eight, Up.
 - Q. Where do the accents belong?
 A. The main accent on the first, as light one on the
- third.
 Q. How many beats are usually given to Sextuple
- Measure?
 - A. Two; Down, Up.
 - Q. Where does the accent belong?
 - A. To both beats.

LESSON III.

RHYTHMICS.

Notes. -- Characters, indicating a certain length, that a tone should be held (or sounded), are called Notes.

Notes, then, represent the length of certain tones.

You could not tell by a note alone, how high or low, nor how soft or loud, to sound the same; we can only tell how long a certain tone should be sounded.

Notes having a closed head and stem are called Quarter Notes.

They are usually given the time or duration of distinct counting, or to the beating of the pulse of a healthy person.

Notes with an open head and stem

are called Half Notes. They are in value double the length of Quarter notes.

Notes with simply an open head o o o o are called Whole Notes. They represent double the length of Half notes, or are four times as long as Quarters.

Notes having one hook Eighth Notes. They represent one-half the value of Quarters.

Notes being distinguished by two hooks, are called Sixteenth Notes.

They represent one-half the value of Eighth notes; it requires four of them to equal in time one Quarter.

Teacher and Pupil.

- Q. What are the Characters called which represent the length of tones? A. Notes.
- Q. Can we tell by a note alone how high or low to sound a tone?

A. No.

Q. Can we tell by it alone how soft or loud to sound? A. No.

Q. What then does a note alone indicate?

A. Length.

Q. How can you tell a Quarter note?

A. By a closed head and stem.

Q. What is the time usually given to a Quarter note?

A. The time of distinct counting.

Q. Does it make any difference if the stem is up or downward?

A. No.

Q. How can you tell a Half note?

A. By an open head and stem.

Q. How many Quarter notes in value are represented by a Half note?

A. A Half note is equal to two Quarters.

Q. How can you tell a Whole note?

A. By an open head. Q. How many Half notes are represented here?

A. Two.

Q. How many Quarters?

A. Four.

Q. How do we know Eighth notes?

A. They are distinguished by one hook.

Q. How many belong to the time of a Quarter?

A. Two.

Q. How can we tell Sixteenth notes?

A. By two hooks.

Notes with three hooks attached are called Thirty-second Notes.

They are one-half the value of Sixteenths, one-fourth of one Eighth note; it requires the time of eight of them to one Quarter note.

Sixty-fourth notes are not generally used in vocal

music, they have four hooks.

under any three notes they are called Triplets,

these three notes represent the time of only two, or are to be sounded to the same time it would require for only two of those notes. They generally occur to words like merrily, cheerily, etc.

LESSON IV.

RHYTHMICS.

Rests.—Characters representing a certain length of Silence are called Rests.

The following Rests represent the same time or duration of silence as the corresponding notes do of tones.

Teacher and Pupil

Q. How Thirty-seconds?

A. By three hooks.

Q. What is the use of a Dot, when it follows immediately after a note?

A. It adds one-half to its value.

Q. How many Quarters equal a dotted Half note.

A. Three.

Q. How many Eighths a dotted Quarter?

A. Three.

Q. What is the use of a second dot.

A. It adds one-half to the value of the first dot.

Q. What are three notes together, with the figure three above or below the same called?

A. Triplets.

Q. How is the value of these notes as regarding time affected?

A. They represent the time of only two of the same

notes.

Q. To what words do Triplets usually occur?

A. Merrily, cheerily, etc.

Sometimes Triplets may be represented by only two

notes, thus: p³; here we have, however, three eighths, as well as in the example. The figure 3 effects the value of the notes, making them triplets.

Q. What are the characters standing for silence called?

A. Rests.

Q. How is the time of rests kept in comparison to the corresponding notes?

A. It is the same.

A character under the line, ___ called a Whole

A character above the line, - is called a Half Rest.

Turned to the right, FFF Quarter Rest.

Turned to the left, 7 7 7 7 Eighth Rest.

Three hooks, 3333, Thirty-second Rest.

A peculiar feature of the whole rest is, that it not only represents the equal of two halfs or four quarters, but it also represents a whole measure rest, no matter what kind of time is given.

By Rests, as well as by Notes, the time ought to be kept prompt; no sluggish movement can be allowed in music; give full value to every Note and Rest, but no more.

LESSON V.

RHYTHMICS.

Varieties of Measure.—Measures are indicated by the use of figures in the form of fractions.

The upper figure represents the number of Beats, or what kind of measures we have, the lower figure represents the variety of measure, the kind of Notes, or the equal of which is required to each Beat.

There is no difference to the ear, as regards variety of measure, the difference is only seemingly so to the eya.

Teacher and Pupil

- Q. How can you tell a Whole rest?
- A. It is under the line.
- Q. How a Half rest?
- A. It is above the line.
- Q. How a Quarter?
- A. Turned to the right.
 Q. How an Eighth?
- A. Turned to the Left.

 Q. How can we tell a Sixteenth rest?
- A. It is known by two hooks.
- Q. How a Thirty-second?
- A. By three hooks.
- Q. What peculiar use do we have by a Whole rest?
- A. It represents also a Measure rest.

 Q. Does it not make a difference what kind of time
- or measure is given? A. No.
- Q. Ought we to allow any sluggish movement by either notes or rests? A. No.
 - Q. How should the movement be?
 - A. Prompt?
 - Q. Must full value be given to Notes and Resta?
 - Ä. Yes.
 - Q. How is Measure or Time indicated?
 - A. By the use of figures.
 - Q. What form do these figures assume?
 - A. The form of fractions.
 - Q. Which figure tells the kind of measure?
 - A. The upper.
 - Q. Which the variety?
 - A. The lower.
- Q. Is there any difference as regards varieties of measure?
- A. No. The difference is only seemingly so to the eye, there is none to the ear.

Tabular view of varieties of measure.

2	3.	42	6
24 240	34	4	64 68 98
2/8	38	4/8	98

Suppose a certain Tune should be written in $\frac{2}{4}$

time, and then again in 2, the first will not be sung slower than the latter would be, it makes no difference as to time, whether a beat must be made to each Quarter or Eighth, the lower figure simply says, that an Eighth note, or that a Quarter is required to each beat.

You would sing a hymn as fast in one as the other, the movement is the same.

LESSON VL

MELODICS.

The Scale.—When we consider Tones in regard to their relative pitch, higher or lower, or better to say, in a certain series, ascending, and descending in regular order, we form the Diatomic Scale.

The scale consists of the number of eight tones in regular succession, named from the lower upward, thus: one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight; the eight, would, however, become one again in a next higher ascending scale.

Intervals.—The difference of pitch between any of the tones of the Scale is called an Interval.

Teacher and Pupil.

- Q. Would a tune be sung just as fast, or the movement be the same whether $\frac{2}{4}$ or $\frac{2}{6}$ measure?
 - A. Yes.

Q. How can we then tell whether to sing faster or slower in certain parts of a tune.

A. There are generally certain signs and expressions, as well as the style of the movement provided for.

However, the words must be consulted (if in vocal, music), what kind of movement will hring out the truest expression.

- Q. What department have we so far been studying?
- A. Rhythmics.
- Q. How do you know.
- A. The subject is Length.
- Q. What is a certain series of tones ascending dr descending in regular progression called?
 - A. The Diatonic scale.
 - Q. Of how many tones does this scale consist?
 - A. Of eight.
 - Q. How are they named?
 - A. From the lower upward; one, two, etc.
 - Q. What peculiarity is noticed by the eight?
- A. It becomes one again of a next higher ascending scale.
- Q. What is the difference between any two tones of the Scale called?
 - A. An Interval.
 - Q. Are these Intervals all alike?
 - A. No, some are longer, others smaller.

Steps and Half-steps.—There are two kinds of Intervals, larger and smaller, in the regular progression of the Diatonic Scale, the larger ones are ealled Steps, the smaller, Half-steps.

The first half-step is found between the tones three and four; the second, between seven and eight; the other five Intervals are Steps.

The Diatonic Scale then represents seven Intervals, five of them being steps, two of them half-steps.

Beacher and Pupil.

Q. What are the large ones called? A. Steps.

Q. The smaller are said to be what? A. Half-steps.
Q. How many Steps and Half-steps have we in the Diatonic scale? A. Five steps and two half-steps.

Q. How many intervals altogether? A. Seven.

Q. Where do you find the Half-steps.

A. Between three and four, seven and eight.

Q. Where the stepe?

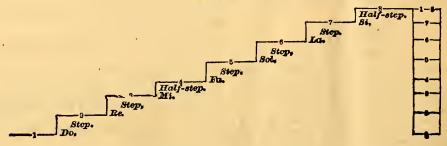
A. Between one and two, two and three, four and five, five and six, six and seven.

Q. What is the Diatonic scale sometimes called?

A. A musical ladder.

MUSICAL LADDER FORMING THE TONES OF THE DIATONIC SCALE.

Ascending Scale.



LESSON VII.

MELODICS.

Syllanles.—As an aid to all whe wish to learn to read music, especially in classes, the following syllables are used in connection with the tones of the Diatonic scale. (Be it, however, clearly understood, that these syllables are not the names of these tones, but are only used to name the relative pitch of the tones in any Scale, in order to simplify the reading of Music.)

SYLLABLES.

Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si, Do. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

These are Italian syllables, and are pronounced,— Doe, Ray, Mee, Faw, Sole, Law, See, Doe.

1, 2, 8, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 or 1, 7, 6, 6, 4, 8, 2, 1, 2, 8, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si, Do, Si, La, Sol, Fa, Mi, Re, Do Descending Scale.

SYLLABLES OF THE SCALE

We have now the Scale represented,
1st. By the names of the tones of the same, thus:
one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight.
2d. By the syllables.

Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si, Do.

Norm.—The idea presented to the pupil by the introduction of the syllables is, the association of the tones of the Scale with the syllables becomes so intimate with the Pitch, as to call the same instantly to mind.

Teacher and Pupil.

Q. What are the syllables called which are used in vocal music to aid the pupil in reading the same?

A. Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si, Do. Q. Are they the names of tones?

A. No.

Q. What do they represent, or name?

A. The relative Pitch of the tones of the Scale.

Q. From what language are they taken?

A. From the Italian.

Q. Which is the first? A. Do. Q. Which the second? A. Re. Q. Which are alike in name?

A. The first and eight.

Sing the tones of the Scale, using the syllables, (taking care to pronounce the same correctly, not saying Sal for Sol, etc.; articulate distinctly so every tone is separate.)

Do, Rc, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si, Do. Also the following by syllables.

Do, Re.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

Do, Mi.
1, 3, 2, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1.

1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 4, 1, 2, 1, 4, 1, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 5, 3, 5, 2, 5, 1, 5, 3, 1.

1, 3, 5, 6, 1, 6, 5, 6, 4, 6, 3, 6, 2, 6, 1.

7, 8. 1, 3, 5, 8, 5, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 3, 4, 1, 4, 5, 1, 5, 8.

1, 3, 2, 4, 3, 5, 4, 6, 5, 7, 6, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.

1, 4, 6, 8, 6, 4, 1, 3, 6, 8, 6, 3, 1.

Q. What is the correct and distinct sounding of each tone of the Scale called?

A. Good articulation,

LESSON VIII.

MELODICS.

Staff.—There being eight tones, each differing in pitch from the other, we must have something to represent this difference; and for this purpose, we have five parallel lines with the four intervening spaces, called the Staff.

Degree: Each line, and every space, is called a Degree; thus we have nine degrees on the staff, five of them being lines, and four, spaces.

They count from the lower one npward; thus the first line is the first degree, the first space is the second, etc.

pecona, eu

Added Lines and Spaces.—There are often small lines added above or below the staff, and between the same are caused the added spaces.

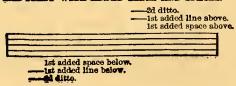
(Remember that the Staff is complete with its five

lines and four spaces.)

THE STAFF COMPLETE.



THE STAFF WITH ADDED LINES AND SPACES.



Teacher and Pupil.

Q. What are the five lines and four spaces called?

A. The Staff.

Q. How many degrees does the Staff consist of?

A. Nine.

Q. How many of them are lines?

A. Five.

Q. How many spaces?

A. Four.

Q. What does the Staff represent?

A. The difference of Pitch.

Q. Do the small lines and spaces above or below the staff belong to it, or are they added?

A. They are added.

Q. What other name than the first line could you give for the same?

A. First degree.

Q. For the first space?

A. Second degree.

Q. Is the staff of a Rhythmic or a Melodie character?

A. Melodic.

Q. Why?

A. It represents Pitch.

Q. Is the representation of the Staff here given, with its added lines or spaces complete, as regards the compass usually comprised in vocal music?

A. Yes, it is.

Q. Is the lower line always the first?

4. Ye



The above represents the Staff, with added lines and spaces, on which all vocal music is written.

LESSON IX.

MELODICS.

Cleffs.—As there is a marked difference between the adult male and female voice, and in order to give each class of voices their separate staff, we will introduce characters representing its appropriate class.

These characters, so to say, give us the Key to the voices to be represented, they are called Cleffs.

The Treble Cleff represents the staff suited in

pitch to female and childrens' voices.

The Bass Cleff), or @: represents the staff suited in pitch to the adult male voice.

For the purpose of simplifying the reading of music for the higher male voices, a separate cleff is sometimes given, called the C Cleff, or Tenor.

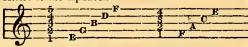
The Staff with the different cleffs.



Teacher and Pupil.

- Q. Which other line beside 1 and 5 is easily distinguished?
 - A. The 3d, it being in the centre.
- Q. What are the characters called which indicate the class of voices represented by the staff?
 - A. Cleffs.
 - Q. Which Cleff represents female voices?
 - A. The Treble.
 - Q. Which the adult male?
 - A. The Bass.
- Q. Which class of male voices is represented by the C, or Tenor oleff?
 - A. The higher males voices.
- Q. By what is the Pitch of the staff named in either cleff?
- A. By the first seven letters of the alphabet, A, B, C, etc.
- Q. Does the Pitch, or the letters representing the same ever change, or are they always the same?
- A. They never change the pitch of their natural degrees.

The different Pitches are named by the first seven letters of the alphabet.



The compass of the human voice represented in both cleffs.



Norg. - As a Guide to the letters on the lines of the Treble staff. Every, Good, Boy, Does, Finely.

The Treble cleff on the staff, with added lines and SPACES.



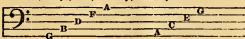
Teacher and Pupil.

- Q. What is the first line of the staff in the Treble cleff called?
 - A. E; 2d line, G; Sd, B; 4th, D; 5th, F.
 - Q. What five words would form a Guide?
 - A. Every, Good, Boy, Does, Finely.
 - Q. What word do the four spaces spell?
 - A. F. A. C. E.-Face.
 - Q. The Treble cleff winds around which line?
 - A. The second
 - Q. What is its name?
 - A. G.
 - Q. What is this Cleff sometimes called?
 - A. The G cleff.
- Q. What other name has the middle line between the Bass and Treble cleff?
 - A. Middle C.
- Q. What is the Letter or Pitch name for the first line of the Bass cleff?
 - A. G; 2d, B; 3d, D; 4th, F; 5th, A.

The Tenor or C cleff usually represents the same letters as the Treble cleff, only the Pitch is eight tones, or an octave lower, being for male voices.

Guide to the letters of the lines in Bass cleff.

Good, Boys, Do, Finely, Always.



Guide to the spaces. All, Cases, Easy, Gained.

The Scale placed on the staff.



It will be noticed that one and eight are the most important tones of the Scale; indeed, the same would not seem finished by omitting this tone, it is called the Key-note.

LESSON X.

MILODICS.

The Staff and Model Scale.—The scale will always upon the letter C? take its name from the Letter or Pitch upon which it.

A. The Scale of

Teacher and Pupil

Q. What is the Guide?

A. Good, Boys, Do, Finely, Always. Q. What is the name of the first space?

A. A; 2d, C; 3d, E; 4th, G. Q. What Guide have you?

Q. What Guide have you? A. All, Cases, Easy, Gained.

Q. What letters are usually represented by the Tenor cleff?

A. The same as the Treble.

Q. How much difference is in the Pitch between the two cleffs?

A. Eight tones, or an octave.

Q. How many Octaves are comprised in the Compass for the human voice?

A. Three octaves.

Q. Which seems to be the most important tone of the Diatonic scale?

A. The first or eight.

Q. By what peculiar name is this first or eighth tone known?

A. It is called the Key-note.

Q. Why?

A. Because it is the foundation of our Scale as well as the end of the same. It forms our Base of construction, or better, the key to the Structure.

Q. What kind of Pitch do letters represent.

A. Absolute Pitch.

Q. How are Scales upon a Staff named, or what gives them their name?

A. The letter upon which they are founded.

Q. What would a Scale be called when founded pon the letter C?

A. The Scale of C, or the Model scale.

is founded, thus, when a Scale is founded on the Letter or Pitch of C, it is called the Scale of C.

(It is often known by the Natural scale though it is no more so, than any other.)

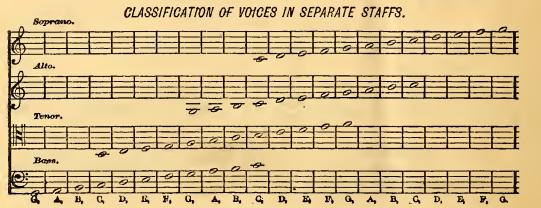
We will call it the Model scale.

The Model Scale with its Pitch, Syllables, and Scale Names.



Tracher and Pupil.

- Q. What is this Scale sometimes called?
- A. The Natural scale.
- Q. Is this scale more natural than any other?
- A. No.
- Q. What is the Pitch of our Key-note?
- A. The Pitch is C.
- Q. Is there any difference between saying Scale, or Key?
- A. A scale requires the tones to follow in regular succession upward or downward, while in a Key, tones may be placed to any position of the staff, and still belong to the key.



The four parts are here presented with their usual; compass, each extending to about an octave and a half, and each upon their separate staff.

Music is also written with the four parts upon only two staffs, when the Bass and Tenor take the lower, and tween 3 and 4, and 7 and 8 of the Dintonic scale. the Alto and Soprano the upper staff.

Teacher and Pupil.

Q. How can we tell, if a pieces of music is written in the Key of C. A. Because there are no characters. or any signs placed on the staff to change it from the Model scale; the half step is not changed.

O. Must the half step then always be retained be-

A. Yes, it must.



A brace shows us how many staffs are to be used at the same time; it connects the staffs which are required for the different parts.

In an exercise like the foregoing, it may be asked, how do we know what the several Notes are called? for while all four parts show the Letters plainly, how can we read by the syllables? The first question, have we the Key of C? is answered. Onc. then falls on the letter C, like in Bass and Alto. By counting from C upward, the pupil will find that the Tenor note, G, is the fifth from C, in the Bass; that the Soprano is E, the third from C, in the Alto; consequently, we must have the fifth tone, or Sol, in the tenor, and the third tone or Mi, in the Soprano.

Q. How many parts have we usually in music?

A. Four.

Q. How do we obtain four parts, when we have only two class of voices, male and female.

A. Each class is divided into higher and lower voices. Q. What are the lower male voices called? A. Bass.

Q. The higher? A. Tenor.

Q. What the lower female voices? A. Alto.

Q. The higher? A. Sopramo.

O. About how far does the compass of each voice extend? A. One octave and a half.

Q. How do the voices range in pitch?

A. The lower are Bass, the next Tenor, next Alto, and the highest, Soprano.

Remember, that the Key-note is always One of the scale.

Should a piece of music commence with either three or five, you can readily determine the same by counting from the Key-note upward; one, two, etc., or if downward, eight, seven, etc.

LESSON XL

MELODICS.

Transposition.—The pupil will no doubt, by the foregoing lesson, feel interested to know how to tell when the Key-note falls on any other letter than C, and why the change.

It has been noticed, that the half step in the Diatonie scale must come between 3 and 4, and 7 and 8; this will leave the half steps on the staff between the letters E and F, and B and C.

But if a character like this (3), called a Sharp, be placed upon the degree F, the effect of which will be to cause that letter to be raised or sharpened to the amount of a half step, and would consequently bring the pitch of F* a whole step distant from degree E; this would disarrange the Diatonic scale in leaving a Step instead of a Half-step between three and four of the scale; therefore we must find a new resting place for the Key-note, so as to retain the half-step in the scale.

The quickest way to find the new position for the Key-note is, that the last sharp placed on the staff represents the seventh tone of the New scale, and the next degree above is the Key.

Teacher and Pupil

Q. What use is the Brace? A. It shows how many staffs are to be used to carry the parts.

Q. Is One or Do always the same as the Key-note?

A. We will say yes; for the present let it be so un-

derstood.

Q. How would we proceed, suppose an exercise does not commence with the Key-note? A. Count the degrees from the key upward, if above; downward, if below it; whatever number of the degree the note is placed on gives the corresponding number of Scale tone.

Q. Is the Key-note always placed on C? A. No.

Q. What other letter may it be placed on?

A. Either of the seven.

Q. What causes the removal?

A. Characters called Sharps, Flats, etc.

Q. What position do these characters assume when changing our Key-note? A. The position of Keysign; or, better called, Signature.

Q. What is said to take place? A. Transposition.

Q. Why do Signatures change the Key?

A. The effect of them on the degrees of the staff is to change the order of Intervals from the Model scale.

Q. What effect has the Signature of one sharp on

the fifth line?

A. It raises the same in pitch a half-step.

Q. Does it effect any other degree?

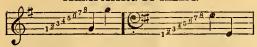
A. Yes, the first space.

Q. Why? A. Because it is the same letter as the fifth line.

Q. Do Signatures then effect the letters upon which they are placed, wherever they may be found?

A. Yes.

TRANSPOSITION BY SHARPS.



Here the degree F is effected by the sharp placed upon it, which becomes the Signature.

Tone seven is represented by the last sharp, consequently 8, or the Key-note, stands next above on the letter G; or, counting downward, we find 1 on the second line, G; either way of counting is correct.

One sharp, then, is the key of G. The pupil will find the first half-step between B and C, and the second between F# and G.

Teacher and Pupil

Q. Must the half-step be between 3 and 4, and 7 and 8, in the new key or scale, as well as in the model one?
A. It dare never be changed in any scale.

Q. Can you give me any guide by which to detect

instantly the new position for the Key-note?

A. The quiekest way to detect it is, the last sharp is always degree seven of the new scale; that is, the line or space, or the letter upon which it stands is the pitch seven of the Diatonie scale. Again, the degree above the last sharp is the Key-note.

Q. What is the name of the Key by the signature

of one sharp? A. Key of G.

Q. What is, then, the Signature to the Key of G?
A. One sharp; two sharps is the key of D; three

sharps, A; four sharps, E; five sharps, B; six, F\$
Q. Why F\$? A. Because the degree F is effected

by the signature, a half-step. Key of D. Key of A. Key of E. Key of B. Key of Fil Three Sharps. Two Sharps. Four Sharps, Five Sharps. Six Sharps. Do on D. Do on A. Do on E. Do on B. Do on FL

Thus it will be found in all transpositions by sharps, the last, or the right hand sharp, represents always degree seven of the New scale.

The pupil will remember that tone one, or eight, is the Key-note, consequently we count the syllables Do from that position.

Do, one, or eight, is all the same thing in the scale.

Q. What is the signature to the key of D?

A. Two sharps. Q. The key of A? A. Three sharps. Q. E? A. Four sharps. Q. B? A. Five sharps. Q. F*? A. Six sharps.

Q. Do these signatures always remain on the degrees where they are placed, or may we place them to any other degree? A. They have their fixed position, and dare not be changed.

LESSON XII.

MELODICS.

Transposition by Flats.—A character used to lower or flatten a Degree, a half-step is called a Flats.

If a flat be placed on the third line of the staff, it would lower that Degree to the amount of a half-step; consequently it would leave a whole step between the Pitch of the third line, or Bb, to C, and would also disarrange the order of steps and half-steps of the Model scale. Therefore, we must, like by the sharps, find a new home for the Key-note.

The last flat always represents the fourth tone of the new scale.

Teacher and Pupil.

Q. What effect has a flat when placed upon any degree of the staff?

A. It lowers or flattens the same one half-step.

Q. Have they the same effect on the degree of the staff, when placed as signatures as the sharps?

A. The same rule applies to flats, as by transposition of sharps, only flats lower the degrees, while sharps raise them.

Q. Does the effect of Signatures apply to each staff,

or until it is removed by another?

A. Till removed by another signature; thus, a key may change within any staff by placing another signature, or recalling the one we have.

Q. What is the guide for the signatures of flats?

A. The last flat represents degree four, or tone four, of the new scale.



It will be noticed that another Guide in flats is, that the one previous to the last shows the Key-note, or where one or Do comes.

GUIDE FOR PLATS.

Four, Boys, Eat, Apple, Dumplings, Greedily.

GUIDE FOR SHARPS.

1, 2, 8, 4, 5, 6. Go, Down, And, Eat, Breakfast, First.

LESSON XIII.

MELODICS.

Intervals.—The distance from any one tone of the Scale to any other, is called an *Interval*; the Interval from one to two, or two to three, etc., is called a *Second*.

The Interval from any one to its third higher, is called a *Third*; to its fourth higher, a *Fourth*; to its fifth higher, a *Fifth*; to its sixth higher, a *Sixth*; to its seventh higher, a *Seventh*; to its eighth higher, an *Octave*.

Intervals always reckon upward, unless otherwise to its fifth. specified. Two tones of the same pitch are said to be in Unison.

Major and Minor Intervals.—A Second consisting of a half-step, like from Mi to Fa, is a Minor second.

A Second of a Step, like Do to Re, is a Major second.

A Third consisting of a Step and Half-step, is called
a Minor third.

A Third consisting of two Steps, is called a Major third.

A Fourth consisting of two Steps and Half-step, is called a Perfect fourth.

Teacher and Pupil.

Q. Are there any other Gnide?

A. The one previous to the last flat, is the Key.

One flat is the Key of F; Two flats, Eb; Three, Eb; Four, Ab; Five, Db; Six, Gb Q. What is the signature to the Key of F? A. One flat. Q. To the Key of Bb? A. Two flats. Q. Eb? A. Three flats. Q. Ab? A. Four flats. Q. Db? A. Five flats. Q. Gb? A. Six flats.

Q. What is the Key Guide to flats?

A. Four, Boys, Eat, Apple, Dumplings, Greedily.

Q. What is the Key Guide to sharps?

A. Go, Down, And, Eat, Breakfast, First.
Q. What is the difference between any two tones of the Scale called?
A. Interval.

Q. What is a Second? A. The Interval from any

tone to its next higher.

A. What is a third? A. The Interval from a tone to its third?

Q. What is a Fourth? A. The Interval from a tone to its fourth.

Q. What is a Fifth? A. The Interval from a tone

Q. What is a Sixth? A. The Interval from a tone to its sixth.

Q. What is a Seventh? A. The Interval from a tone to its seventh?

Q. What is an Octave? A. The Interval from a tone to its eighth. Intervals reokon upward, unless otherwise specified.

Q. Are these Intervals, seconds, thirds, etc., all

alike, or is there a difference?

A. They are not alike; some are larger, others smaller?

A Fourth consisting of three Steps, is called a Sharp fourth.

A Fifth consisting of two Steps and two Half-steps, is called a Flat fifth.

A Fifth consisting of three Steps and one Half-step, is called a Perfect fifth.

A Sixth consisting of three Steps and two Half-steps,

is called a Minor sixth.

A Sixth consisting of four Steps and one Half-step, is called a Major sixth.

A Seventh consisting of four Steps and two Half-

steps, is called a Flat seventh.

A Seventh consisting of five Steps and one Half-

step, is called a Sharp seventh.

An Octave consists of five Steps and two Half-steps. There are other Intervals, but as they are not generally studied, unless the science of harmony is the subject of study, (where special works are needed) they are here omitted.

LESSON XIV.

MELODICS.

Intermediate Tones and Chromatic Scale.—Between any of the tones of the Scale where the Interval is a step, a new tone, called Intermediate (Intervening), may be formed; this is done by the use of sharps # and flats, and in certain keys, by the use of a character called a natural a which, as its name implies, will leave a degree natural.

Thus, we may have five Intermediate tones, as there are five Intervals of a Step each, in the Diatonio scale.

Accidentals.—These sharps, flats, etc., when form- | within any measure of a tune? ing Intermediate tones, are called Accidentals. The

Teacher and Pupil.

Q. What kind of a second from E to F?

A. A smaller or Minor second. Q. What kind from C to D.

A. A larger or Major second.

Q. What kind of third is a Step and Half-step?

A. Minor? Q. What kind of third, two Steps? A. Major. Q. What kind of fourth, two Steps and Half-step? A. Perfect. Q. What kind of fourth, three Steps? A. Sharp. Q. What kind of fifth, two Steps and two half? A. Flat. Q. What kind of fifth, three Steps and one half? A. Perfect. Q. What kind of sixth, three Steps and two half? A. Minor. Q. What kind of sixth, four Steps and one half? A. Major. Q. What kind of seventh, four Steps and two half? A. Flat. Q. What kind of seventh, five Steps and one half? A. Sharp. Q. What kind of Interval, five Steps and two half? A. Octave.

Q. Unison consists of what?

A. The same pitch.

Q. What are the tones called which may be formed between any tones of the Scale where the Interval is a step?

A. Intermediate.

Q. What effect has a sharp on a Degree?

A. It raises the degree a half step. Q. What is the effect of a flat?

A. It lowers a half step.

Q. What effect has a natural?

A. It restores a degree to its natural pitch, or removes the effect of b or #.

Q. What are these characters called, when found

A. Accidentals.

tones produced by the use of Accidentals are called Intermediate.

The effect of Accidentals continue through the measure. Should the pitch of the same degree pass to the next measure uninterrupted, it will effect the next measure also.

Chromatic Scale.—If you add the Intermediate tones in regular progression with the tones of the Diatonic scale, we form the Chromatic scale, which consists of twelve Intervals, each being a half step, thus:—

One. Sharp One. Two. Sharp Two. Three. Four.

7. 8, 9, 10, 11, 11, Sharp Four. Five. Sharp Five. Six. Sharp Six.

12, 13. Seven. Eight.

Tones descending,—Eight. Seven. Flat Seven.

10, 9, 8ix. Flat Six. Five. Flat Five. Four. Three.

Flat Three. Two. Flat Two. One.

Teacher and Pupil.

Q. What are the tones produced by the use of Accidentals called? A. Intermediate tones.

Q. How long will the effect of Accidentals hold

good? A. Within the measure.

Q. When will it pass beyond? A. When the pitch

continues to the next measure uninterrupted.

Q. What new scale is formed by the Intermediate tones in connection with the tones of the Diatonic scale?

A. Chromatic scale.

Q. How many Intervals are found in the Chromatic scale? A. Twelve.

Q. How many are half-steps? A. All.

Q. What are the names of these tones?

A. One. Sharp One. Two. etc. Ascending by \$, Eight. Seven. Flat Seven, etc., descending by b.

Q. How are the syllables, ascending?

A. Do, Dee, Re, Ree, Mi, Fa, Fee, Sol, See, La, Lee, Si, Do.

Q. Descending?

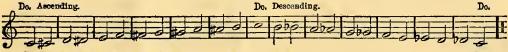
A. Do, Si, Say, La, Lay, Sol, Say, Fa, Mi, May, Re,

Ray, Do.

Q. Name the letters in C Scale ascending?

Ä. C, C*, D. D*, E, F, F*, G, G* A, A*, B, C; descending; B, Bb, A, Ab, G, G*, F, E, Fb, D, Db, C.

· CHROMATIC SCALE.



De, Dee, Re, Ree, Mi, Fa, Fee, Sol, See, La, Lee, Si, Do, Si, Say, La, Lay, Sol, Say, Fa, Mi, May, Re, Ray, Do.

LESSON XV.

MELODICS.

Minor Scales. - There is still another Scale, consisting also of eight tones, but differing in the order of intervals from the Diatonic scale, which has already been explained. This new scale is called the Minor scale, (or Diatonic Minor scale.)

The Minor scale will be found to be especially suited to any plaintive expression, or sympathetic emotion, while the former Diatonic scale, which we will call the Major scale, seems to be suited more especially to any joyous, cheerful, etc., expression.

There are three forms of the Minor seale used in

music.

The Natural Minor, said to be so because it retains all the tones of the Diatonic scale, commencing with La, as tone one; Si, tone two, etc.

It will be noticed this brings the half step between tones 2 and 3, and 5 and 6, La is the Key-note. (This

scale is seldom used.)

The Melodic Miner introduces both sharp Six and sharp Seven, (that is, Fa and Sol are both taken away and in place Fee and See are used,) in ascending, while it deseends natural,-

The Melodic Minor scale is sometimes called the Loregular form, because, with its ascending minor, it descends with the margin form.

Teacher and Pupil.

Q. What other Scale have we besides those already introduced? A. The Minor scale.

Q. How can a Minor generally be detected from a Major? A. By its plaintive, sympathetic expression.

Q. How can a Minor otherwise be detected? A. Its distinguishing feature from the Major is its Minor third, Step and Half-step.

Q. How can you tell the Natural form?

A. It retains all the tones of the Diatonic scale.

Q. What is the Key-note? A. La. Q. How can you tell the Melodic form?

A. It introduces the sharp Sixth and Seventh ascending.

Q How can you tell the Harmonic form?

A. It introduces the sharp Seventh.

Q. Is the Key-note always La in the Minor scales?

A. It is.

Q. Name the letters of the Model scale, Natural form? A. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. A.

Q. Model scale of Harmonic form?

A. A, B, C, D, E, F, G#, A. Q. Of the Melodic form ascending?

A. A, B, C, D, E, F#, G#, A.

Q. Descending? A. A. G. F. E. D. C. B. A.

Q. Sing the syllables to the tones of the Harmonic form? A. La, Si, Do, Re, Mi, Fa, See, La.

Q. Is the Minor scale more difficult to sing than the

Major?

A. They are generally looked upon as more difficult, on account of some of the Intervals not being used in the Diatonic scale. But mostly for want of practice.

Q. Is the harmony of Minor music good?

A. The harmony is grand,

The Harmonic Minor differs from both forms, by using the sharp Seven, both ascending and descending; its tones are,-

The half-steps are between 2 and 3, 5 and 6, and 7 and 8. In the Interval between 6 and 7, will be found a step and half-step, while the other three Intervals are steps.

Every Major key has its relative Minor, and every Minor its relative Major key. The relative Minor is

Teacher and Pupu.

O. Is Minor music more diffic It to read than Major? A Not particularly so.

Q. Would you prefer Minor music to Major for

any solemn occasion? A. Most assuredly.

Q. Why? A. The sympathetic emotions of the heart are more quickly awakened by the strains of the Minor chords.

Q. Is it necessary that the sympathies and emotions of the heart should correspond with the expression or effect desired to be produced?

A. The heart must feel what the voice speaks.



always three degrees lower than the Major; or if a Major commences on any line, the Minor is always a line lower; spaces the same. Or a Major is always a of the staff below the Major. Q. If a Major key line or space higher than the Minor key.

Q. How can you detect quickest the relative Minor to any Major key? A. It is always the third degree stands on the second line, where do you find the



Teacher and Pupil.

Minor? A. On the first line, or if Major, stands on any space; Minor, space lower. Q. How can you detect quickest the Minor Key-note in sharps? A. It is found next degree below right-hand sharp. Q. How in flats? A. It is found on the line or the space above the one where the last or right-hand flat is found. Q. Name the keys of the Minor Model scale? A. A Minor, one sharp; E Minor, etc. Q. Name signature to F# Minor? A. Three sharps, etc.

SIGNATURES AND KEYS OF THE MINOR SCALES,



Guide for sharps. The Minor key is always next below last sharp.



Guide for flats. The Minor Key-note is always the space or line above the one where the last flat is placed.

LESSON XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Repeat.—Dots placed across the staff, ;, or

or 🚊 called Repeat.

Endings.—Ist time. 2d time. called first and second ending. Omit the second ending, when singing or playing the first time; and in repeating, omit the first ending, and pass to the second.

Pause.—, to prolong beyond the usual time, to hold or dwell on the tone; when above a rest, prolong beyond its usual length.

Tie.—When two or more notes are on the same degree, and connected by a curve , they stand for one sound, prolonged to the time indicated by the notes.

Da Capo. - D. C., means the beginning; or better, go

to the beginning.

Dal Segno.—D. S. the sign, or go to the sign, S. Fine.—Finish or close, the end.

Syncopation.—Syncopate, when accenting any unaccented part of a measure and going to the accented part.

Teacher and Pupil.

- Q. What is the meaning of dots placed across the staff?
 - A. To repeat a certain part.
 - Q. What is meant by 1st time, 2d time?
 - A. First and second ending.
 - Q. What shall we do?
- Å. First time omit second ending, in the repeat omit first ending.
 - Q. What is meant by a pause?
- A. To prolong the time beyond that indicated by the note or rest over which it stands.
 - Q. What is the meaning of a tie?
- A. Notes standing on the same degree, when connected by a tie, shall be held, as if the same where only one tone prolonged to the time indicated by the notes.
 - Q. What is the meaning of D. C.?
 - A. Da Capo.
 - Q. What shall we do?
 - A. Go to the beginning.
 - Q. What is the meaning of D. S.?
 - A. Dal Segno.
 - Q. What does it indicate?
 - A. Go to the sign S.
 - Q. What is the meaning of the word Fine?
 - A. Finish or close.
 - Q. What is syncopation?
- A. To accent a unaccented part of a measure, and pass to the accented part.

LESSON XVII.

DYNAMICS.

Form of Tones.—If it is true, as stated, that the heart must be in sympathy with the subject, and the expression and effect desired to be produced, there must be, especially by a company of performers, some certain signs, guides, or rules given by which all can be governed in regard to expression.

Mezzo.—A tone formed with medium power, the abbreviation is m; pronounced Met-zo.

Piano.—A tone softer than mezzo, rather a soft tone, abbreviation p; pronounced Pee-ah-no.

Pianissimo.—A very soft tone, abbreviation pp; pronounced Pee-ah-nis-si-mo.

Forte.—A tone louder than mezzo, rather a loud tone, abbreviation f; pronounced For-te.

Fortissimo.—A very loud tone, abbreviation ff, pronounced For-tis-si-mo.

Mezzo Piano. - Medium soft, mp.

Mezzo Forte.-Medium loud, mf.

Organ Form.—Commenced, continued, and ended with the same degree of power; it is also called Organ Tone, —.

Crescendo, Creu, commence soft, increasing to loud; pronounced Cre-shen-do, sign,

Diminuendo, Dim., commence loud, diminishing to soft: pronounced Dim-in-oo-en-do, sign, _____.

Swell.-Union of Cres. and Dim.

Pressure Form.—Sudden Cres., sign, <, or <>.

Sforzando.—Sudden Dim., explosive sign. >, or sf,

Teacher and Pupil.

Q. What is the third department called?

A. Dynamies.

- Q. What is meant by it? A. Musical expression; or all that which treats of force or power, giving life and soul to music,
- Q. What is a tone called that is formed with medium power? A. Mezzo.
 - Q. What is the abbreviation? A. m.
 - Q. A soft tone? A. Piano.
 - Q. Abbreviation? A. p.
 - Q. A very soft tone? A. Pianissimo.
 - Q. Abbreviation? A. pp.
 - Q. A loud tone? A. Forte.
 - Q. Abbreviation? A. f.
 - Q. A very loud tone? A. Fortissimo.
 - Q. Abbreviation? A. ff.
 - Q. A medium soft tone? Mezzo piano.
 - Q. Abbreviation? A. mp.
 - Q. Mezzo Forte means what? A. Medium loud.
 - Q. What is the abbreviation? A. mf.
- Q. What is an Organ Tone?
 A: A tone commenced, continued, and ended with the same power.
 - Q. What is said of Crescendo?
 - A. Commencing soft and increasing to loud.
 - Q. What is Diminuendo?
 - A. Commencing loud and diminishing to soft.
 - Q. What of a Swell? A. Union of Cres. and Din. Q. Of a Pressure Tone? A. Sudden crescendo.
 - Q. Of Sforzando? A. Sudden diminuendo.

LESSON XVIII.

DYNAMICS.

Tones and Movement—Is an important musical expression for the teacher to dwell on to impress upon his pupils, if he be a faithful teacher.

Legato.—Closely connected, smooth, gliding style, the same is often used for a tie, Le-gah-to.

Staccatc.—Short, distinct, pointed, Stackah-to, sign,

Portamenta. — Graceful, instantaneous gliding, or anticipating the coming tone; blending of one tone with another.

Semi Staccato.—Medium between staccato and legato,

Martellato.—In distinct marking tones, energetic, joyful style, nearly allied to sforzando, often indicated by the same character. >.

Movements.—The styles of movements in common use are,—Moderato, moderate; Allegro, fast; Andante, slow; Adagio, very slow; Allegretto, medium fast; Andantino, medium slow.

Con spirito. - Spirited, or with spirit.

Presta.—Very quick.

Ritardo.—Slower, or ritard.

A tempo.-Original, or previous time.

LESSON XIX.

DYNAMICS.

Vocal Delivery.—The voice should dwell upon the vowels only, and prolong carefully the required time. Pronunciation in singing should be controlled by the same rules that givern correct delivery in speech; no substitution can be allowed.

Teacher and Pupil.

Q. What should a teacher particularly try to impress his pupils with?

A. Vocal delivery.

Q. What is meant by Legato?

A. A smooth, connected, gliding style.

Q. How shall this sign be used as a tie?

- A. It will connect the same as if it were one tons or sound.
- Q. What is the opposite of legato called; that is, a short, distinct, pointed style? A. Staccato.

Q. What is meant by Portamento?

A. A graceful blending of one tone into another.

Q. What is Semi staccato?

A. Medium between staccato and legato.

Q. What is Martellato?

- A. A distinct, energetic, marking style. Q. What is indicated by Movement?
- A. The style or manner of singing or playing a piece of music.
- Q. What does Moderato mean? A. Moderate, Q. Allegro? A. Fast. Q. Andante? A. Slow, Q. Adagio? A. Very slow. Q. Allegretto? A.

Medium fast. Q. Andantino? A. Medium slow. Q. What does Con spirito mean? A. With spirit.

Q. What of Presto? A. Very quick.

Q. Ritardo, or Rit.? A. Slower.
Q. What means A tempo, or Tempo?
A. Preceding time or movement.

Q. What is meant by good pronunciation?

A. The correct and distinct sounding of the vowels, Tonic element Let the pronunciation be distinct, rich, and full; and let the heart speak through the lips, to give soul to the words and music.

Consonants should be uttered quickly, distinctly, and with great precision; avoid all indistinctness of them in the articulation of the words; yet there should be no harshness in uttering them. Be careful that you don't join them to the wrong word, like Snowsave, for Snows have; Raines ave, for Rains lave poured; Signales till, for Signale still; A-notion, for An ocean; Laste-till night, for Last still night; On neither, for on either, etc.

Careful and distinct articulation, promunciation, and enunciation, are of the utmost importance.

Accent, Emphasis, Pause.—The papil will remember that Accent, Emphasis, and Pause are some of the beauties of elocution. If the soul of poetry is to be brought forth, with the addition of musical expression, the spirit of the words must be preserved in connection with the laws of music, yet the latter must never be permitted to conflict or set aside the laws of elocution. Let the Speech and Song unite and give a liberal interpretation to both, to enable the Singer to grasp the spirit of both, making the emotional character of the poetry his own, surrender himself to his work, to produce living song, and so communicate with the sympathies and emotional feelings of his audience, that, both enraptured, shall experience a foretaste of the Grand Song, when all the Redeemed shall join in that land where song and praise shall be forever.

Teacher and Pupil.

Q. Must the voice dwell to the full value of the note required on the vowel sound? A. Yes.

Q. Can we not in a long tone dwell partly on the

Consonant? A. Never.

Q. Should the Consonants be sounded? A. No.

Q. Must they be uttered quickly, distinctly, and with great precision? A. Always.

Sing the following; read it first:-

Haste thee, winter, haste away, Far too long has been thy stay; Far too long thy winds have roared, Snows have beat, and rains have poured; Haste thee, winter, haste away, Far too long has been thy stay.

Q. What is said of Accent, Emphasis, and Pause in regard to singing? A. The laws to which they are subject in reading should also be generally preserved in singing. Q. If poetry is to receive, in addition to its beauties, a musical expression, mnst it not be subject to its laws? A. Yes, unless they should come in conflict with the laws of elocution, which cannot be permitted.

Q. What would be the best course to pursue in that event? A. Give a liberal interpretation, uniting both Speech and Song, to enable the singer to grasp the spirit of both, but retaining the emotional character

of the poetry always.

Q. How will poetry and music be most effectually united? A. By the performer making the poetry his own, pouring forth, not the words from his lips only, but speaking from his whole heart, with all the power and emotion surrendered to song; his audience will catch the spirit, and both soar aloft enraptured in a world of song.

PRACTICAL DEPARTMENT.

LESSON XX.

RHYTHMICS.

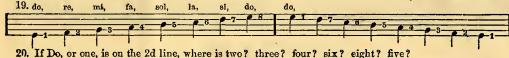


9. Sextuple measure, two beats. Quarter and Eighth notes; Quarter rest, 10. Double measure. Quarter and eighth notes. Sing Do. Measure rest. LESSON XXI. MELODICS. Time marks. (Figures). Tone one, or Do; two, Re. 1st line, 1st space. Degree 1 and 2. 11. What measure? Where accent? 12. What tone and degree added? If tone one is on first line, where is two? where three? 13. What do these figures indicate? Do they name the time? Pitch? 14. Would figures alone be sufficient in measures 1 and 5? Why not? Would notes give the time? Indicate the pitch? Are figures necessary? 5 - 5 + 4 - 2 + 3 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 3 15. What means the repeat? What first time? What second time?



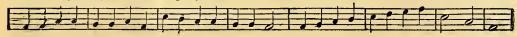
MELODICS.

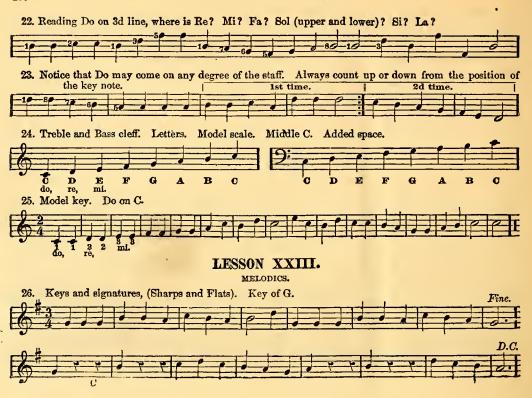
The Staff complete.—Diatonic Scale. How many degrees of the staff? How many tones in Diatonic scale? Which is the first?

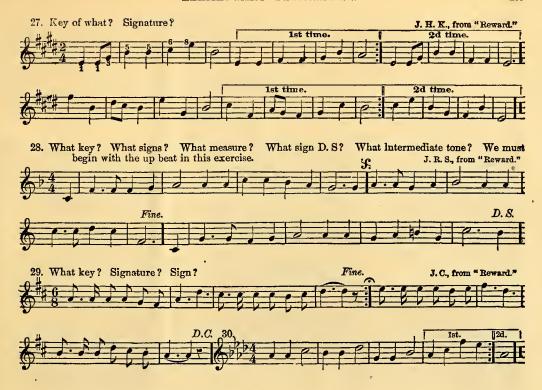




21. If one, or Do, is on the first space, where is two? four? five? three?







INDEX.

PAGE.	PAGE,	PAG
Alas! and did my Savior 131	Come, blessed Savior, take my 34	EVERGREEN PLAIN 1
ALL ALIKE MAY COME 108	COME, CHILDREN, COME 151	
All hail the power of Jesus 15	COME, COME AWAY 137	Far out o'er the dim
Ain I a soldier of the cross 15	COME HITHER, YE FAITHFUL 169	Father, help thy little ehild
Amid the deep valleys, 162	COME, LABOR ON 99	Following the Master with a 1:
Amid the swelling chorus 71	Come, let us join our eheerful 63	FRIEND OF ALL
And may I still get there 63	COME LITTLE SOLDIERS 124	From all that dwell below 1
ANGELS ARE GATHERING HOME, 153	Come, seek the shade of the 137	From every stormy wind 1-
Are you building your house 90	Come, sloper, turn thy feet 31	From Greenland's icy
ARE YOU READY 7	Come, thou almighty King 77	
Are you weary, are you 4	Come, thou Fount of every 43	GATES OF PRAISE 1-
Arise my soul, arise 172	COME TO THE FOUNTAIN 17	GATHERING HOME
Arm, soldiers arm, take the shield 19	COME TO YOUR FATHER'S HOUSE 154	GATHERING HOME 1:
Asleep in Jesus, blessed sleep 77	Come up to me whoever 78	GATHERED HOME 10
Awake, my soul, to joyful lays 173	Come ye, that love the Lord 119	GATHER THE HARVEST IN
	Come ye sippers, poor and 119	GIVE YOUR HEART TO JESUS
	COMING HOME TO ZION 159	Gorious news and gladdened eyes 1
BEAR THE CROSS 110	CROWN AFTER CROSS 118	GOD SHALL WIPE ALL TEARS
Behold, a stranger at the door 119	CROWN FOR THE CHILDREN 42	AWAY
Behold, the harvest fields are 83		God's word is full of promlses
BESIDE THE CROSS	D 11 41 - 4	GOING HOME
Beyond the rolling billows 81	Darkly the waters roll	GOING HOME AT LAST
Blest be the tie that binds 43	Did Christ o'er sinners weep 103	GOOD BY TILL WE MEET 13
Blow ye the trumpet, blow 172	Do IT WITH YOUR MIGHT 96	GOOD NEWS COMES O'ER THE SEA 10
BRIGHTEST AND BEST 168	Do N'T WAIT FOR TO-MORROW 8	Go to the hedges and broad
Busy servant in the vineyard 116	Do you hear the Savior ealling 51	GO, WASH IN THE STREAM
By eool Siloam's shady rili 143	Do you slumber in your tent 102 DRAW ME TO THEE 21	Guide me, O thou great Jehovah 13
	DRINK AND LIVE	Hallolyich wong of gladness
Gurranasta Manurus Daurus 97	DRINK AND LIVE	Hallelujah, song of gladness
CHILDREN'S MORNING PRAYER A. 27 CHRISTMAS BELLS		Hark, hark, my soul, angelic
Clinging to the Rock	Each cooing dove and sighing 79	
CLINGING TO THE ROCK 35 CLINGING TO THE SAVIOR 13	ENDLESS PRAISE	ING
174	LINDIEGO L KALSE, 1971	LNG It
1/1		

PAGE.	PAGE.	PAGE.
Hark, the angelie song from 166	I've often heard a pleading 60	MY MISSION FIELD 74
HARK, THE SONG 166	I WANT TO BE A WORKER 18	MY PRECIOUS BIBLE 41
Hasten, sinner, to be wise 49	I will watch and wait 94	My soul, be on thy guard 29
Hear the shout of triumph, hear 100	I would toil in the field 74	My sour, be on my guard 25
HEAVEN IS MY HOME	1 Would fold the Held thinking /4	
HEAVEN WITHIN US		Nearer, my God, to thee 29
HE KNOWETH THE WAY 87	Tractic to A tax A 11m	No ONE LIKE JESUS 92
	JESUS IS ALL IN ALL 117	No Room in Heaven
	JESUS IS THERE	2.0 1000H 111 1122 1 214 1 122
HOLY BIBLE! BOOK DIVINE 58	Jesus, lover of my soul 15	
Holy Bible! book divine 49	JESUS LOVES THE CHILDREN 113	O BEAUTIFUL FOUNTAIN 128
How sad it would be if when 122	JESUS SAVES ME 141	O happy day! that fixed 29
How sweet, how heavenly is 103	Jesus shall reign where'er 89	Oh, Christmas Bells, ring merriny 155
How sweet the name of Jesus 111	Jesus the name high over	Oh, eome, let us sing 173
	Jews were wrought to eruel 53	OH, COME, LITTLE CHILDREN 47
	JOY COMETH IN THE MORNING 86	Oh, come to-day to the fountain 17
	Joy to the world! the Lord is come 131	Oh, come to the Savior to-day 8
am elinging to the Savior 13	Just as I am, without 131	Oh, do not let the word depart 20
I am coming to the cross 172		Oh, for a heart to praise
AM LISTENING 51		Oh, for a thousand tongues 15
I am waiting for the morning 64	KNOCKING AT THE DOOR 84	Oh, have you not heard 73
CANNOT DO WITHOUT THEE 65		OH, HOME, SWEET HOME
I have a Savior 156		Oh, how hoper I feel ou I man
I have found repose for my 26	LAMES OF JESUS 68	Oh, how happy I feel as I gaze 58
I have wandered to the mountain. 85	LEAD ME TO JESUS	Oh, land of rest, for thee
I heard the voice of Jesus	LET US ARISE 102	Oh, there is a beautiful city 24
I hear the Savior say		Oh, think not, dear ehildren 109
	Let us never sigh nor falter 97	Oh, think of the home over there 143
	LET US PRAISE HIM 82	Oh, weary pilgrim, lift your head 86
LL SING FOR JESUS 72	Let us work for the school 40	Oh, we love to come to our 42
LONG TO BE THERE	Lift up the gates of praise 145	O I have roamed thro' many 60
LOVE THEE, MY LORD 16	Light after darkness 118	O Jesus, my Savior, I know 16
l love thy kingdom, Lord 119	Like a star of the morning 41	ON JORDAN'S STORMY BANKS 22
I love to tell the story 63	LITTLE CHILDREN, FIRMLY STAND 148	Only a few more fleeting years 107
I'M NEARING THE GATES 170	LITTLE FOLLOWERS 127	ONLY WAITING 64
I'M PRAYING FOR YOU 156	Little ones, come to him 127	Onward, onward, soldiers of the 30
IN_A MANGER 133	LITTLE PILGRIMS 139	On what are you building 90
I NEED THE PRAYERS OF THOSE I	Look not on the wine 160	On Zion's glorious hills I 126
LOVE 88	Lo, from the throne of his 14	O PRODIGAL, DON'T STAY AWAY 44
In some way or other 25	Lo! our vessel's on the ocean 52	OVER THE OCEAN WAVE 142
In the Christian's home in glory 111	Lord, weak and impotent 21	OVER THE RIVER 101
IN THE CROSS I GLORY 105	Lo! the angel band descending 132	0 1 22 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
In the eross of Christ I glory 105	Loving eyes are wet with 141	
In the holy hush of twilight 133	Look to the shore116	PARDON FOR ALL 11
In the journey of life, there are 96		Pilgrim art thou worn and 33
In the silent inidnight 157	MEMORIES OF GALILEE 79	PILGRIMS OF THE NIGHT 67
I once was a stranger to grace 11	More love to thee, O Christ, 15	Praise God from whom all 89
I think when I read that sweet 111	Must Jesus bear the cross 10	PRAISE THE LORD 46
IT IS GOOD TO BE HERE 120	My country, 'tis of thee 77	PRAISE YE THE LORD 70
IT IS I, BE NOT AFRAID 6	My days are gliding swiftly by 173	PRAYING EVERMORE 129
It is time to be thinking 98	My faith looks up to thee	Pray when the dawn is beaming 103

PAGE.	PAGE:	PAGE,
Pressing on to Win the Prize 30	THE LORD WILL PROVIDE 25	WATCHING AND WAITING 94
	The morning light is breaking 89	We are on the deep, we are 32
REPEMPTION MORNING 81	THE MUSIC OF HEAVEN 114	WE ARE SAILING O'ER THE SEA 125
Redemption's wondrous plan 108	THE NEW SONG 71	We are sailing on the old ship 112
REJOICE EVERMORE 158	THE OLD AND THE NEW 150	We are the lambs and Jesus
REMEMBER HOW SHORT IS TIME 95	The old, old year with its joys 150	WE KNOW NOT NOW 57
REMEMBER JESUS LEADS 123	THE OLD SHIP 32	Welcome, swect day of rest 119
REST, WEARY PILGRIM 55	THE PLEADING VOICE 66	We'll all gather home in 121
Return, O wandercr, return 143	There is a fountain filled 43	WE'LL AWAIT HIS COMING 36
REVIVE THY WORK 115	There is a fountain pure 128	We praise thee, O God 131
RIVER OF DEATH 45	There is a land of pure delight 173	We're a happy, pilgrim band 125
Rock of Ages, cleft for me 29	There's a land of light and love 50	We're a little pilgrim band
200012 01 11800) 01011 701 1110	There's not a bright and beaming, 91	WE'RE COMING, DEAR SAVIOR 76
Salvation! oh: the joyful sound 49	THE REST WILL BE THE SWEETER. 97	WE SHALL KNOW
Savior, at the cross I'm waiting 5	The Savior bids us watch and pray 143	WE WILL PRAY FOR ONE ANOTHER 144
SCARCELY SAVED	THE TRUMPET CALL	What a friend we have in Jesus 77
SEAL ME EVER THINE 34	The voice of my beloved 84	When grove and when garden 164
SHALL WE FIND THEM AT THE	THE WAITING HARVEST 23	When I can read my title 143
PORTALS	THE WATERS ARE TROUBLED 147	When shall the voice of Jesus 89
Shall we meet beyond the river 152	THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD 59	When the children all come 104
SLEEPER, AWAKE	THE WISE TEACHER'S COUNSEL 160	When the mists have rolled in 134
So let our lips and lives 172	THEY CHANTED A NEW SONG 126	When the storm in its fury 6
Soon the evening shadows 7	They tell me there are dangers 59	When the tempest high is 93
SPRING FLOWERS 164	THY LIGHT IS COME 162	WHEN THE TEMPEST PASSES OVER 112
SPRING SONG 163	'Tis grace! 'tis grace! 'tis wonder-	Wherever you may be 120
STAND BY THE SCHOOL 40	ful	WHERE IS THE FOLD 85
STAND THE STORM 52	'Tis oft that we stand at the couch, 153	Who is like Jesus, faithful 92
Stand up! stand up for Jesus, 103	To-day the Savior calls 103	Who is the king of glory 117
SUFFER LITTLE CHILDREN 104	To-day the Savior calls, come 151	WHOSOEVER 138
Sweet hour of prayer 131	To JESUS THEN GO 109	WHY NOT BE SAVED TO-NIGHT 20
SWEET SABBATH DAY 39	To thee, my God and Savior 82	Will they meet us, cheer and 35
	TRUSTING IN THE PROMISE 26	WONDERFUL GRACE 39
TELL IT TO JESUS 4	TRUST IN THE LORD 33	WONDERFUL POWER OF THE GOS-
Tell me the old, old story		PEL 56
		Work, for the night is coming 43
TEMPERANCE BATTLE HYMN 140 THE BRIGHT GOLDEN PLAIN 50	Up to the bountiful Giver 9	Working, O Christ, with thee 69
THE CITY OF GOLD 54		WORKING WITH THEE 69
THE CROSS AND CROWN 10	VICTORY THROUGH JESUS 100	Would you be a christlan 28
The evening shades are falling 61		What a gathering that will be146
The great Physician now	Walteth the golden harvest 23	
THE KING'S HIGHWAY 165	WAITING AT THE CROSS 5	Ye followers of Christ, go forth 123
The light of truth is breaking 140	WAKE UP MY HEART 163	Ye valiant soldlers of the cross 110
THE LORD IS RISEN 136	WANDERER, COME	
	WANDERER FROM JESUS 12	Zion stands with hills 43
	TO ALL DESCRIPTION OF SUCH AND	+

Otterbein Sunday School, on 8th St. near Elm. United Brethren in Christ, READING, P.A.

Popular Sunday School Music Books.

The attention of all Sunday-school workers is called to the following cause Sunday-school Music Books, of which hundreds of thousands have been sold:

SONGS WE KINCDOM.

NOW READY.

A chara selection of Similary-school items from Godes of Proper Hemorly Carols, So as of the two s, and Goden Some, by Revs. I. Beltzelt and E. S. Forenz with complete Gotese of Instruction in Musical Novation. 208 mass leard cover.

CATES OF PRAISE.

By news, f. Poitheldon, T.S. Lorenz, On, or the letest and best of 3, S. saming loops; containing sing for every oc. in the fineers. Smittle also, for graise and prayer-morelines, 198 pages board over.

HERVEMLY CAROLS.

By Revs. U. Darzen and P. S. Lorenz, assisted by Protegor J. H. R. azartague and Roy. A. A. Garley. The best hyman and magnetic from in the land has been draw, a on to to mish majorials for the Worldwig. The row ewill be found simple and care. The cook contains a New and the no. of Ekanemany Department. 176 pages beneficially.

SCNGS OF GRACE. Posts, on fer restrain a stings, componenting, practice to the strings of home. By Roya, Landbell at the string copy, 25 etc.; per im street, \$20.00; per toten, by contact, \$20.0; to out, \$3.00.

The Prince of thouse of the Kington Council ters, Marring throld while not now, and stope of the egging of follows. We gently the large coupling mail; \$4.00 per dozed by medical action in Stope per dozen or a receive one press charge main reads to approach the express. The prices of the Section can be a few that the process of the character of the PAGES FREE

A 'L GROFF

PUBLISHER 機 BOOKSELLER,

HARRISPURG, PA. | ANNVILLE, PA., 115 Market Street, 50 E. Moiu St.

GULDEN SONGS.

By key, Isaiah Be thell. One of the most popular S. S. music books ever joining ted. Instituting an Element yet and Practice 1 is particulate the Theory of Me to by Prof. J. H. K., Long. . . , which is 4 b, on wied and approved by hundred of music tenders 3.76 p. ges, board cover.

SUNGS E CROSS

By Rev. L. S. Lorenz Over tity cent mutter have mided in making sough of the Cross. It centoins in Figmentery Department teaching terr to a done the figgages, board cover.

PILGER LIEFE

The above is the title of a Ger, he had for a Pick for Sunday equals. It contains a country, which 18% are set to have a 181 years at least a Price 35 comes per single country than a ten or stored by the decay english, a new particle by the process that it is a process, a price of courses that it is a process that it is a